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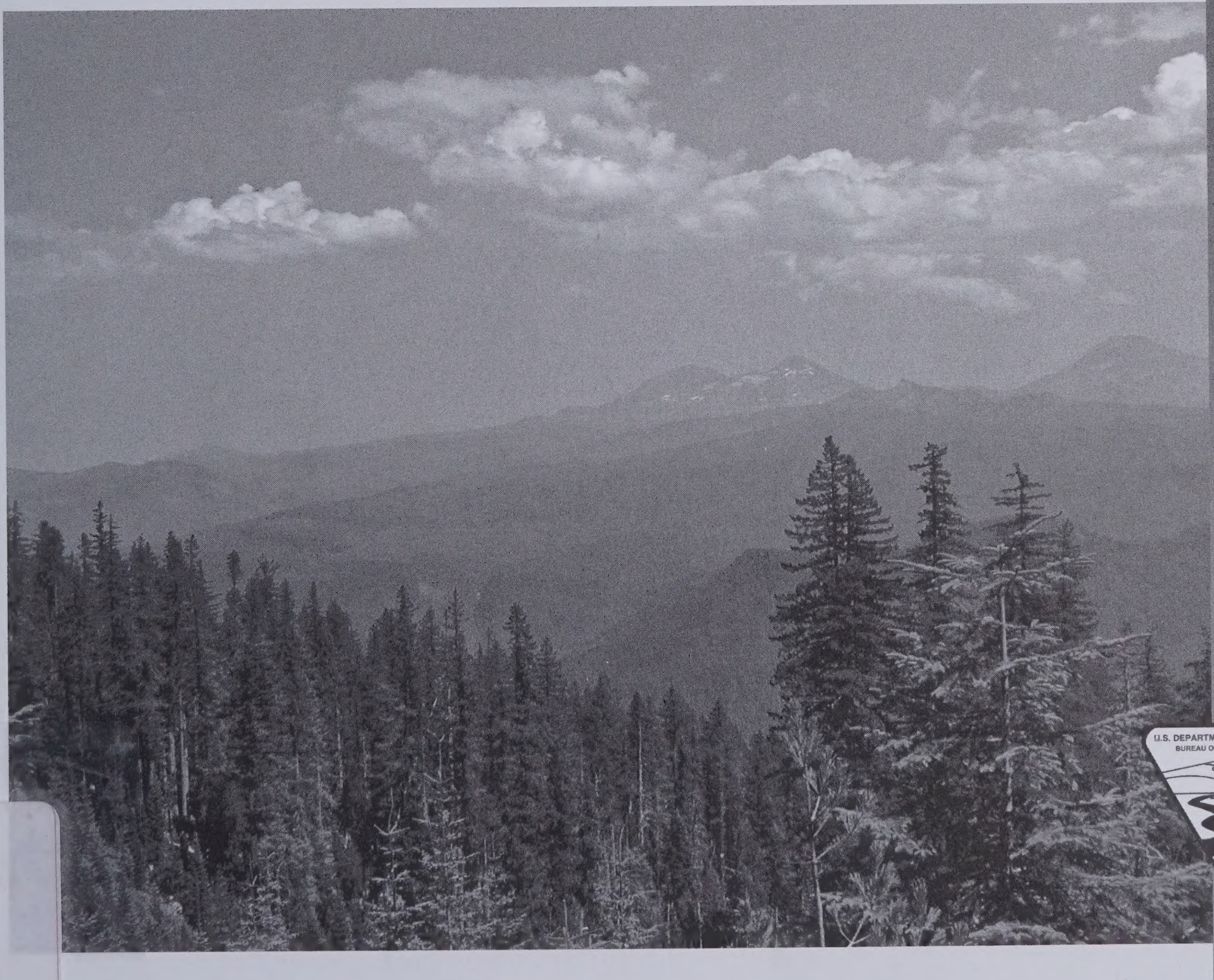
Eugene Annual Program Summary
and
Monitoring Report
Fiscal Year 2005



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Eugene District Office

May 2006

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

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A Message from the Eugene District Manager

This is the tenth Annual Program Summary (APS) prepared by the Eugene District since completion of the Eugene Resource Management Plan/Record of Decision in June 1995. As in previous years, we are reporting on program level progress made in implementing the decisions and commitments made in the Eugene RMP/ROD. Included in this publication are fiscal year 2005 (October 2004 through September 2005) accomplishments as well as summaries of accomplishments in previous fiscal years.

I want to acknowledge the efforts made by Eugene District personnel in implementing the RMP. The District prepared for sale, offered and sold, 33.3 million board feet (MMBF) of timber volume in FY 2005. I am especially proud of the efforts being made to reach out to our many partners to accomplish resource management goals that would not be accomplished without these cooperative efforts.

Implementation of Public Law 106-393, "Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000" was a challenging workload for the District in FY 2005. This legislation restores fiscal stability and predictability to counties for the benefit of public schools and roads and provides for restoration of watersheds and maintenance of infrastructure on Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands (O & C Lands). This legislation establishes Resource Advisory Committees that are citizen based and provide oversight and recommendations to myself on the annual expenditure of approximately $1.4 million for Title II projects that benefit O & C lands in the Eugene District. Many of the projects implemented under this Act, as well as projects implemented under the Jobs-in-the-Woods program, have been designed for the long-term improvement of watershed conditions, forest health, fish habitat and road improvements, as well as providing economic assistance to local communities.

The Eugene District has also continued to offer density management treatments in densely stocked, uniform stands where treatments improve habitat conditions for late-successional species. The District continues to work on an innovative restoration plan in the southern part of the District which will improve overall watershed conditions on approximately 24,000 acres of Late-Successional Reserve #267. The final plan was completed in FY 2004 and will result in on-the-ground restoration work in FY 2006 and outyears.

We hope that you find the information contained in this report to be informative, and welcome suggestions for improvement. Please visit our web site at http://www.edo.or.blm.gov for more information on activities of the Eugene District.

Mark Buckbee, Acting
Eugene District Manager

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Introduction

This Annual Program Summary (APS) is a requirement of the *Eugene District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (RMP/ROD), June 1995.* It represents the first program level progress report for the beginning of the second decade of RMP implementation and covers programs and activities which have occurred on the Eugene District during Fiscal Year 2005 (October 1, 2004 to September 30, 2005). Cumulative information for several programs for the first decade of RMP implementation, 1995 through 2004, is also shown in this APS and on the following summary table.

The APS also reports on the results of District level implementation monitoring accomplishments, as per Appendix D of the RMP/ROD. The annual Monitoring Report, which can be a "stand alone" document, is found in Appendix B and C.

In April 1994 the Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl was signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Interior. This document is commonly referred to as the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP). The Eugene District RMP/ROD was approved in June, 1995 and adopted and incorporated the Standards and Guidelines from the NFP in the form of Management Actions/Direction.

Both the NFP and the Eugene District RMP/ROD are based largely on the concepts of ecosystem management. Land use allocations were established in the NFP covering all Federal lands within the range of the spotted owl. Watershed analysis and late-successional reserve assessments are conducted at a broad scale and involve other Federal agencies and land owners in addition to BLM. These analyses look at resource values from a broad ecosystem management perspective.

The Eugene District encompasses portions of both the Willamette and North Coast Provinces, as established under the NFP. Both provinces have "Provincial Advisory Committees" and "Provincial Interagency Executive Committees." The advisory committees involve federal agencies, local government, Native American Tribes, interest groups as well as watershed councils. The interagency executive committee includes federal agencies involved in implementing the NFP.

Two other Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) were completed in fiscal year 2004. The SEIS for *"Clarification of Language in the 1994 Record of Decision for the Northwest Forest Plan," October,* 2003 clarified and amended language regarding the "Aquatic Conservation Strategy." The SEIS, *"Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines,"* removed the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines in the Northwest Forest Plan and Eugene RMP. In lieu of the Survey and Manage program the BLM and Forest Service Special Status Species Programs would provide the needed management attention to manage and conserve these species. However, this SEIS was legally challenged in US District Court and was subsequently overturned by the court in January, 2006. The 2004 SEIS/ROD was set aside and the 2001 SEIS/ROD was reinstated along with amendments or modifications that were in effect as of March 30, 2004.

Additionally, in August 2003, the U.S. Department of Justice, on behalf of the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture signed a Settlement Agreement which settles litigation with the American Forest Resource Council, and the Association of O&C Counties, *hereafter referred to as the* Settlement Agreement, (AFRC v. Clarke, Civil No. 94-1031-TPJ (D.D.C.). Among other items in the Settlement Agreement the BLM is required to revise the six existing Resource Management Plans by December, 2008 in western

Oregon consistent with the O&C Act as interpreted by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. Under the Settlement Agreement, the BLM is required to consider an alternative in the land use plan revisions which will not create any reserves on O&C lands, except as required to avoid jeopardy under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or meet other legal obligations. In FY2004 the BLM in western Oregon began making preparations to comply with Resource Management Plan revision section of the Settlement Agreement. In FY 2005 the BLM started the planning process and conducted public outreach meetings, public scoping sessions and began work on planning criteria and alternative formulation.

A formal Resource Management Plan (RMP) evaluation of the Eugene District RMP was completed in fiscal year 2004. Periodic evaluations of land use plans and environmental review procedures are required by the Bureau's planning regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1610.4-9) to determine the status of ongoing plan implementation, conformance and monitoring.

The Eugene evaluation served as a review of cumulative progress for the composite fiscal year period of 1995 through 2003 and assessed the progress of implementation and meeting the objectives of the RMP. This evaluation determined that, with the exception of a few program areas, all RMP program management actions/objectives were being implemented at, or near, a 100 percent completion rate. The evaluation stated that, *"some program-level needs or opportunities are identified in the special area management and recreation management (primarily Off-Highway-Vehicle) programs. These were minor in scope and do not necessarily warrant an amendment or revision at this time. However, numerous procedural constraints and restrictions have limited the ability of the Eugene District to fully implement the timber management program. While the timber management program can continue to perform over the short-term in conformance with the RMP, there may be opportunities to better balance competing mandates of existing laws through an RMP revision or amendment process."*

The Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines was signed in January 2001. This document revised and replaced the management direction for the survey and manage and protection buffer species that was contained in the NFP and Eugene RMP/ROD.

The Eugene District administers approximately 317,470 acres of Oregon & California Railroad Grant Lands (O & C lands) and Public Domain Lands located in Lane, Douglas and Linn Counties. Under the NFP and the Eugene RMP/ROD these lands are included in the following primary "land use allocations:" Matrix, Late-Successional Reserves, Adaptive Management Area and Riparian Reserves. The Eugene RMP/ROD also included "District Designated Reserves" and, within the Matrix LUA, a "Connectivity" allocation. Complete information on these land use allocations can be found in the Eugene RMP/ROD, and the supporting EIS, which can be found at the District Office or at **www.edo.blm.gov.**

Eugene District, RMP Summary of Renewable Resource Management Actions and Accomplishments

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Activity Units		FY 2005[1] Accomplishments or Program Status		Cumulative Accomplishments Timber 1995-2004 Other 1996-2004		Projected 1st Decade Practices
Forest and Timber Resources							
Regeneration harvest	Acres			80		3068	5,700
Commercial thinning/density management/ uneven-age harvest. Harvest Land Base (HLB)	Acres			1378		6503	7,300
Commercial thinning/DM/uneven age harvest. Reserves	Acres			502		1391	N/A
Timber Volume Offered, HLB	MMBF			23.8		205.3	333
Timber Volume Offered, Reserves	MMBF			9.5		24.5	N/A
Site preparation other	Acres			92		3,327	3,500
Vegetation control maintenance	Acres			153		7,320	3,400
Site preparation prescribed fire	Acres			41		281	800
Animal damage control	Acres			261		3,368	6,000
Pre-commercial thinning	Acres			1,751		25,403	5,900
Brush field/hardwood conversion	Acres			0		290	500
Planting/regular stock	Acres			138		2,601	0
Planting/genetically selected	Acres			214		2,393	6,800
Fertilization	Acres			0		2,418	16,700
Pruning	Acres			130		2,868	6,300
New permanent road const.	Miles			1.54[2]		14.83	8
Roads fully decommissioned/ Obliterated	Miles			11.02		58.04	0
Roads decommissioned	Miles			1.80		53.98	0
Roads closed/gated							
Noxious Weeds							
Noxious weed control, chemical	Acres			0		0	0
Noxious weed control, other	Sites	Acres		1050	142	4,708	0
Realty Actions, Rights-of-Ways, Transportation Systems							
Realty, land sales	Actions	Acres	3	1.82	3	5.82	N/A
Realty, land purchases	Actions	Acres	0	0	4	8	N/A
Realty, land exchanges (Transferred)				0	7	500	N/A
Realty, land exchanges (Acquired)	Actions	Acres				863	
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	Actions	Acres		1	1	2.5	N/A
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use[3]	Actions	Miles	0	0	5	N/A	N/A

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[1] Bureau managed lands only

[2] These figures represent permanent construction on BLM lands by permittees

[3] Does not include access acquired through new reciprocal right-of-way agreements, amendments to existing agreements, or exercise of rights under existing agreements

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	**Activity Units**		**FY 2005[1] Accomplishments or Program Status**		**Cumulative Accomplishments Timber 1995-2004 Other 1996-2004**		**Projected 1st Decade Practices**
Realty, other rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	Actions	Miles	4	2.60	23	N/A	N/A
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/aerial)	Actions	Acres	0	0	5	7.97	N/A
Realty, withdrawals, Completed	Actions	Acres	0		2	226	N/A
Realty, withdrawals, Revoked	Actions	Acres	0		1	120	N/A
Temporary Use Permits	Actions		2		16		N/A
Leases/Easements	Actions		0		31		N/A
Realty Trespass	Actions		2		13		N/A
Energy and Minerals Actions							
Mineral/energy, total oil and gas leases	Actions	Acres	0		0		N/A
Mineral/energy, total other leases	Actions	Acres	0		0		N/A
Mining plans approved	Actions	Acres	0		0		N/A
Mining claims patented	Actions	Acres	0		0		N/A
Mineral material sites opened	Actions	Acres	0		0		N/A
Mineral material sites, closed	Actions	Acres	0		0		N/A
Recreation and Off-highway Vehicles							
Recreation, maintained OHV trails	Units	Miles	1	24	18	64	N/A
Recreation, maintained hiking trails	Units	Miles	5	27	55	142	N/A
Recreation, sites maintained	Units	Miles	11	307	50	3,000	N/A
Cultural Resources							
Cultural resource inventories	Sites	Acres	0		50	3,000	N/A
Cultural/historic sites nominated	Sites	Acres	0		0		N/A
Hazardous Materials							
Hazardous material sites, identified	Sites		6		29		N/A
Hazardous material sites, remediated	Sites		6		29		N/A

Budget

In FY 2005 the Eugene District, including the Maintenance organization, had a total appropriation of $15,402,000, broken down by source as follows:

Budget Source	Dollars
Oregon & California Railroad Lands (O&C)	$10,481,000
Jobs-in-the-Woods	796,000
Challenge Cost Share & Cooperative Conservation Initiative	62,000
Management of Lands & Resources (MLR)	539,000
Fire Related Programs	735,000
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	100,000
Timber Pipeline	267,000
Recreation Pipeline	171,000
Title II, Secure Rural Schools	1,423,000
Other	18,000
Carryover from Prior Years	810,000
Total	**15,402,000**

In addition to the above appropriations the Eugene District expended $402,000 of National funds in support to the National Fire Suppression effort, and performed approximately $745,000 of reimbursable work for other agencies and parties.

The Eugene District employed 133 full-time employees. There were an additional 7 part-time and 27 temporary and student workers employed at various times throughout the year.

Total appropriations, excluding land acquisition and bureau-wide fixed costs, for the years 1999 thru 2004 are as follows:

1999	$13,360,000	2002	17,696,000
2000	14,729,000	2003	18,936,000
2001	15,518,000	2004	17,646,000

Timber Sale Pipeline Funds

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund was established under Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-134). The Act established separate funds for the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, using revenues generated by timber sales released under section 2001(k) of the FY 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act. Public Law 104-134 directs that 75 percent of the fund be used to prepare sales sufficient to achieve the total Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) and that 25 percent of the fund be used to complete a backlog of recreation projects.

The BLM intends to use this fund to develop and maintain a year's lead time in the preparation of timber sales over a 5-year time frame.

Also, using this fund, the Eugene District completed a number of different types of work such as timber sale layout and marking during Fiscal Year 2005.

In 2005 the Eugene District prepared and sold the Bear Creek timber sale in the Central Cascades AMA using pipeline funds.

Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds

The Eugene District expended a total of $176,727 FY 05 Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds. Funds are used on Oregon & California (O&C) lands for critical infrastructure replacement or facility backlog maintenance needs within an existing recreation site or facility. The table below provides a list of the FY05 approved projects.

Project	Cost	Const	Status
H301 Shotgun Day Use Area Waste Water Treatment Plant	$16,000	FY06	In progress
H301 Shotgun OHV Area Trail Improvements	$18,000	FY05	Complete
H302 –Clay/Whittaker Creek Accessibility Improvements	$18,000	FY05	Complete
H303 Taylor Landing – Site Design	$41,000	FY05	In progress
H306 Row River'/Eugene District Trails Improvement	$48,000	FY05	In progress
H309 Hult Pond Day Use – Site Design	$15,000	FY05	Complete
H310 Willamette Water Trail Project	$25,000	FY05	Complete
Total	$181,000		

Shotgun Creek Day Use Area Waste Water Treatment Plant
This project involved the preliminary design for upgrading and repairing the site's waste water treatment plant. The design identified two possible solutions and this information will be used to complete a full design in FY2006 and construction in FY2007.

Shotgun OHV Area Trail Improvements
This project funded repair to Trail 2 (also known as the Checkpoint 5 Trail) in the Shotgun OHV Area. This trail, the only 4X4 trail in the Shotgun system, had been closed due to failing culverts and water quality concerns. The funds allowed for replacement of 5 culverts, trail redesign, and adding rock to improve drainage.

Whittaker Creek Recreation Site – Accessibility Improvements
Recreation Pipeline funds were used to modify the footbridge at Whittaker Creek Recreation Site to meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards, with the help of NYC crews.

Taylor Landing - Site Design
Work continued on development of a boat launch that will be located on the McKenzie River east of Springfield between Hendricks Bridge and Finn Road on Deerhorn Road. This project provided approximately $50,000 to install a CXT toilet, install a new launch ramp and pave the parking area, and to design new signs for the area. Project completion is scheduled for FY2006, with landscaping, sign installation, and picnic area development.

Hult Pond Day Use – Site Design
This project funded completion of a cooperative project begun in FY04 with the University of Oregon-School of Landscape Architecture to provide technical assistance with the planning of recreation facilities at Hult Reservoir.

Row River Trail

This project provided funding through an assistance agreement to the City of Cottage Grove to complete their trailhead and gazebo. Funds were also used to develop and purchase several signs at the Mosby Creek and Culp Creek trailheads.

Willamette Water Trail Project

This project funded preparation of a river guide that signified the opening of the first section of Willamette River Water Trail that extends 35 miles from Buena Vista to Wheatland. This stretch of river was the first to be mapped out, with the intent to create a safe, educational, and enjoyable experience for recreational canoers and kayakers and serves a foundation to expand the water Trail. The detailed mile-by-mile river guide lists navigational hazards, safe launch sites, camping sites, and contains important information concerning safety.

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program

Fee Demonstration Sites – In FY 1998 the Eugene District designated all Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA) and dispersed use areas as Fee Demonstration Areas. This designation was accomplished with the cooperation and support of the Association of Oregon & California (O&C) Counties. The result is that all revenues generated through the District's recreation program are kept on the District and are used for the recreation program and facility operations, enhancements, maintenance, and fee collection activities. Table 1 provides a FY 05 summary of the funds collected through the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program for the Eugene District.

The Eugene District spent $6,519 of Recreation Fee Demo funds in 2005. The District reviewed its fee collection procedures and as a result changed the collection process to comply with the BLM policy and the Recreation Enhancement Act (REA). Several double lock iron ranger fee containers were purchased, as well as making sure collections were done according to protocol. The Siuslaw Resource Area also purchased 2 small generators for use by campground hosts. Dog waste stations were purchased and installed at Shotgun Creek. Fees were also used to sponsor volunteer hosts at Whittaker, Clay Creek, and Shotgun Creek Recreation Sites. The site hosts assisted with routine maintenance, visitor contact, environmental education and fee collection activities.

Challenge Cost Share and Volunteer Programs

Partnerships:

The Willamette Resources and Education Network (WREN) came into being in 2000 to serve as the education provider for the wetlands and to participate in the vision of

Table 1 - Fee Demonstration Program

Fee Demonstration Area	FY 2005 Fees Collected		Fee Demonstration Permit Site Name
OR05-Eugene District	$	1,700	Golden Age/Eagle Passports
OR17-Shotgun	$	17,108	Shotgun Cr. Park Group Shelters/ Parking/Special Recreation Permits
OR18-Siuslaw	$	18,904	Whittaker Cr. Recreation Site/Clay Cr. Recreation Site/Special Recreation Permits
OR19-Row River	$	3,176	Sharp's Cr. Campground/Special Recreation Permits
Total	$	41,073	

the West Eugene Wetlands Education Center. Local educators identified the need for an environmental education curricula that took an interdisciplinary approach, provided hands on experience, and focused on the practical efforts of restoration. WREN is filling that niche by developing programs and facilitating experiences that educate individuals and increase personal and community awareness of the wetlands. WREN continues to share its mission through a multi-partner approach that pulls together many public, private, and government entities and community members for the benefit of the community and the protection of the wetlands.

Volunteers:

In FY 2005, the Eugene District had 194 volunteers, 62 individual volunteers, and 6 group agreements, that contributed approximately 20,850 hours of work. The total value of this volunteer program work is estimated to be $366,000. Costs to the BLM for volunteers is approximately $18,700.

Volunteers included participants from the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and students from the Churchill High School-Rachel Carson Center. The District hosted two National Public Lands Day Events, one at the Shotgun Creek OHV area where volunteers participated in removing trash and debris; and one at West Eugene Wetlands where volunteers participated in non-native plant removal. Several retired BLM and FS employees continued to volunteer their time and expertise to numerous District programs.

The contribution of volunteer program to the District recreation program is substantial. Recreation program volunteers typically fall into one of three categories – campground hosts, Row River Trail Adopt-a-Trail program participants, and project-specific volunteers (such as those who helped build segments of the Clay Creek Trail and McGowan Creek cleanup participants, etc.).

Activities or Programs benefiting from volunteers included:
Recreation/Visitor Services/Facilities Maintenance = 10,200 hours
Biological Resource Management = 3,500 hours
Environmental Education (WEW) = 4,000 hours

Challenge Cost Share Projects

The Challenge Cost Share (CCS) and Cooperative Conservation Initiative (CCI) programs support the priority of improving the health and productivity of the land by emphasizing funding in coordination with non-federal partners. In FY 2005 the Eugene District had a budget of $62,000 in CCS funding (down from $169,000 in FY 2004) and $0 in CCI funding (down from $507,000 in FY 2004). Table 2 lists the projects funded during FY 2005 and the nonfederal matching contribution.

Table 2 - Challenge Cost Share Projects - FY 2005

CHALLENGE COST SHARE PROJECT	BLM Contribution (4)	Nonfederal Contribution (4)
Willamette Daisy	10,000	9,000
Kincaid's Lupine	16,000	14,000
Fender's Blue Butterfly	8,000	7,700
West Eugene Wetlands Willamette Daisy Seed	7,000	6,000
Shotgun Off-Highway Vehicle Area	8,000	8,300
Fender's Blue Butterfly Habitat Restoration	13,000	7,700
Total	62,000	52,700

Progress of Resource Management Plan Implementation

Land Use Allocations – Changes and Adjustments

Land Acquisitions and Disposals

The net change in the District Land Use Allocations as a result of land acquisitions and disposals in FY 2005 are as follows:

The District disposed of 3 parcels in FY 2005 totaling 1.82 acres.

Unmapped LSRs

The Northwest Forest Plan defined two processes to identify and delineate the "unmapped" Late-successional Reserve (*i.e.,* segments of the Late-successional Reserve land use allocation [LSR] that either were still unknown, or had not yet been delineated, in 1994).

The first process required the survey of suitable or potential marbled murrelet nesting habitat (as defined by the Pacific Seabird Group) prior to any proposed habitat modification that would be likely to adversely affect nesting murrelets. If survey determined the habitat to be occupied by nesting murrelets, all contiguous suitable and recruitment habitat (*i.e.,* habitat capable of becoming suitable within 25 years) within 0.5 mile of the occupied site would be added to the LSR. The purpose of this process was to protect existing murrelet nesting habitat across the landscape until habitats within the LSR matured sufficiently to sustain the murrelet population. Since 1994, protocol surveys in the Eugene District have identified 19 occupied sites on BLM-administered land and added 3,068 acres of habitat to the LSR.

The second process required a one-time delineation of the best approximately 100 acres of habitat surrounding each of the spotted owl activity centers that had been identified by January 1, 1994. Such "100-acre cores" were delineated in land use allocations that were outside the LSR since activity centers within the LSR already were protected. Interestingly, the purpose of this process was to help all forest-dwelling plant and animal species (not just spotted owls) that required patches of mature forest to maintain their populations. It relied on the owl activity centers only because the centers were a readily available indicator of existing habitat quality. Under this process the Eugene District delineated sixty-nine 100-acre cores (some of them overlapping) and added 5,970 acres of habitat to the LSR in 2003.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives

Watershed Analysis

Watershed analysis is required by the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP), and the Record of Decision (ROD). Watershed analyses includes:

- Analysis of at-risk fish species and stocks, their presence, habitat conditions, and restoration needs;
- Descriptions of the landscape over time, including the impacts of humans, their role in shaping the landscape, and the effects of fire;
- The distribution and abundance of species and populations throughout the watershed; and
- Characterization of the geologic and hydrologic conditions.

This information is obtained from a variety of sources, including field inventory and observation, history books, agency records, old maps and survey records.

Watershed analysis proceeded at a consistent pace. Coordination occurred between the BLM Eugene District, adjacent BLM Districts, and USFS to assure that watershed analysis in areas of joint ownership had appropriate participation from adjacent Districts or agencies. A complete listing of watershed analysis documents covering Eugene District lands is available at http://www.edo.blm.gov/planning/ watershed_analysis /index.htm

Watershed Councils and Associations

The Eugene District contributes in-kind technical assistance to the Lost Creek, McKenzie, Long Tom, Middle Fork, Calapooia, and Siuslaw Watershed councils and groups.

Table 3 – Completed Watershed Analysis Areas

	Watershed Analysis Areas	Number of Key Watersheds	BLM Acres	Percent Total Acres
Completed through FY04	25	4	301,614	97%
Remaining FY05+	2	1	9,341	3%
Total	27	5	310,955	100%

Table 4 – Involvement with Local Watershed Associations and Councils

Watershed Group	Field Office	Status of Involvement 2004/2005
Lost Creek	Upper Willamette	Attend scheduled council meetings. Resource professionals provide technical assistance upon request.
McKenzie	Upper Willamette	
Long Tom	Siuslaw	
Middle Fork	Upper Willamette	
Calapooia	Upper Willamette	
Siuslaw	Siuslaw	

Watershed Restoration and Jobs-in-the-Woods

A summary of watershed restoration projects is shown in Table 5.

The Jobs-in-the-Woods program was established to help mitigate the economic and social impacts on communities from reduced timber harvesting due to direction in the Northwest Forest Plan. Fiscal Year 2005 was the tenth year of this program. In FY 2005 a portion of the funds were refocused to planning to improve habitat in Late Successional Reserves, with the anticipation that this would result in additional higher paying jobs being created. The Eugene BLM spent $365,000 on contracts or assistant agreements and supplies and materials for both restoration and planning. Restoration projects completed were in three main emphasis areas ($Total Spent):

Culvert Replacement for fish passage and sediment reduction ($79,780)
- Replacement of old culverts
- Placement of logs and boulders within streams to improve fish habitat

Upland Vegetation Management Projects ($105,560)
- Inventory and control of noxious weeds
- Wetlands Restoration
- Native species seed collection and grow out
- Density management to promote stand characteristics to enhance wildlife habitat

Recreation Repair and Trail Restoration ($77,240)
- Trail maintenance and road repair

Table 5 – Summary of Watershed Restoration Projects FY 2005

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION
Transportation System Upgrades	Transportation system is routinely upgraded along haul routes to improve drainage, reduce sedimentation, and improve water quality
Recreation	Design of WEW trails; maintain trails in Shotgun Creek area and McGowan EEA; maintain Shotgun Park Site.
Culvert Replacement	Funded projects at Lower Lake Creek; Big River; Check Point 5; and Goodpasture
Restoration	Block access to protect sensitive botanical species in Horserock area; remove fill at WEW; mitigation at Culp Creek Dam.
West Eugene Wetlands	Invasive weed removal and inventory– 60 acres

County Payments

The Oregon and California (O&C) Revested Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181f) stipulates that 50 percent of the revenue generated from the 2.5 million acres of revested Oregon and California Railroad lands be shared with the 18 Oregon Counties. Since FY 1991, Congress has replaced the 50 percent formula with an "owl guarantee" formula. This new formula established a floor, under the payments to counties, to protect affected counties from a precipitous decline in payments from Federal lands affected by management decisions and litigation related to protection of habitat for the northern spotted owl and other forest wildlife species.

Payments to counties are currently made under "The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000." Fiscal Year 2005 was the fifth year that payments were made to western Oregon counties under this act. Under this legislation counties are required to either receive the standard O&C and CBWR payments as calculated under the Act of August 28, 1937 or the Act of May 24, 1939, or the payment amount as determined under P.L. 106-393. All counties in the Eugene District elected to receive payments under the new legislation. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2001 and continuing through 2006 the Secure Rural Schools payments are made based on historic O&C timber sale payments to counties.

Title I payments are made to the eligible counties based on the three highest payments to each county between the year 1986 and 1999. The payments may be used by the counties in the same manner as previous 50-percent and "safety net" payments.

Title II payments are reserved for the counties in a special account in the Treasury of the United States for funding projects providing protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other natural resource objectives as outlined in O.L. 106-393. BLM is directed to obligate these funds for projects selected by a local Resource Advisory Committee and approved by the Secretary of the Interior or her designee.

Title III payments are made to the counties for uses authorized in P.L. 106-393. These include: 1) search, rescue, and emergency services on Federal land, 2) community service work camps, 3) easement purchases, 4) forest-related educational opportunities, 5) fire prevention and county planning, and 6) community forestry.

Funds made available in FY 2005 under Title II by the three counties within the BLM Eugene District were as follows: Lane County – $1,261,872; Douglas County - $93,823; and Linn County $65,885.

Projects eligible for Title II funding were reviewed and recommended for funding by the BLM Eugene District Resource Advisory Council (RAC). The RAC reviewed a total of twenty one projects submitted by the BLM, local watershed councils, the Northwest Youth Corps and Linn and Lane Counties.

Table 6 displays the number and types of projects recommended and subsequently approved for funding at these meetings and the money distribution in each of the project categories.

Table 6 – Title II projects approved in FY 2005 for funding in FY 2006

Type of Project	No. of Lane County Projects	No. of Linn County Projects	No. of Douglas County Projects	Total Funding in FY 2005
Aquatic Habitat Improvement	1			$40,000
Noxious Weed Control or Cooperative Partnerships	1	1	1	$150,500
Trail Improvement or maintenance	1			$76,382
Watershed Maintenance (culvert replacement)	2			$191,600
Watershed Restoration*	5	1	1	$700,120
Total **				$1,158,602

* Two watershed restoration projects involve all 3 counties
**Not all available Title II funds were allocated to projects.

Late-Successional Reserve Assessments

Late-Successional Reserve assessments have been completed for all mapped Late-Successional Reserves in the Eugene District. The Oregon Coast Province (Southern Portion) Late-Successional Reserve Assessment addresses the portions of LSR RO267 and RO268 in the Siuslaw Resource Area of the Eugene District. The South Cascades Late-Successional Reserve Assessment addresses the portions of LSR 222 in the Upper Willamette Resource Area of the Eugene District. The Regional Ecosystem Office has reviewed these assessments and found that they provide a sufficient framework and context for projects and activities within the Late-Successional Reserves. For each assessment, the Regional Ecosystem Office acknowledged that many types of future projects that are consistent with the assessment and the Standards and Guidelines in the Northwest Forest Plan are exempted from subsequent project-level review by the Regional Ecosystem Office.

Approximately 113 acres of young stands within Late-Successional Reserves were pre-commercially thinned to control stocking and manage stands (see Table 7). Pre-commercial thinning in Late-Successional Reserves is addressed more fully in the section on “Silvicultural Practices.” Approximately 705 acres of stands 20-50 years old were treated with non-commercial Density Management Thinning (see Table 7).

A culvert was replaced along Gall Creek (see DNA OR090-05-02), and a stream restoration project was implemented along Haight Creek (see DNA OR090-05-03).

Table 7 – Late-Successional Reserve Stand Treatments – (Number of acres treated)

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Precommercial Thinning - Acres	947	2815	318	233	210	113
Density Management Thinning (non-commercial) – Acres	0	0	0	0	0	705
Density Management Thinning (with timber harvest) – Acres	0	262	0	0	0	0
Single tree release - acres	982	400	0	120	0	0

Adaptive Management

Central Cascades Adaptive Management Area (CCAMA) – The Upper Willamette Resource Area has completed the Middle McKenzie Landscape Design using many of the concepts developed for the Blue River Landscape Design on the Willamette National Forest. The Middle McKenzie landscape area is within the Central Cascades Adaptive Management Area and is located 2 miles east of Leaburg, Oregon (see Table 8).

Communications

- Produced the CCAMA newsletter and updated the CCAMA web site
- Produced the CCAMA Framework document that highlights the CCAMA accomplishments and future projects. This document is used as a tool to inform people about the CCAMA and build support for the projects
- Participated in the BLM National Science Advisory Board field trip to the HJ Andrews
- Participated in the Forest Service Regional Office Directors field trip at the HJ Andrews

Project Work

- Completed Gale Cr stream enhancement and road decommission project
- Replaced two culverts on fish bearing streams on the Goodpasture road
- Surveys and stand exams were completed for the proposed Bear Creek Timber Sale. The project area is 380 acres in size and it is a 77 year-old high density stand.

Interagency cooperation and project planning continues within the CCAMA framework.

Table 8 CCAMA Land Use Allocation Under The Northwest Forest Plan

Land Use Allocations	Acres	Management Goal
Adaptive Management Area	165,541 148,946 (Willamette National Forest) 16,595 (Eugene District BLM)	Develop and test technical and social approaches to achieve desired ecological, economic, and social objectives

Program Accomplishments

Air Quality

All prescribed fire activities were carried out on Matrix LUA in compliance with the Oregon State Smoke Management Plan, State Implementation Plan, and consistent with the Clean Air Act. No smoke intrusions occurred in designated areas as a result of prescribed burning activities on the District.

Water

Stream temperature data was provided to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for use in updating the 2002 list of water quality limited streams. Over 40 stream segments are included on the DEQ 2002 Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Water bodies across BLM administered land in the Eugene District. These 303(d) segments, , require the development of Water Quality Management Plans (WQRP) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocations.

The 303(d) listed streams have been included in the site prioritization for the temperature monitoring. The Eugene District BLM has begun to implement the *Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Protocol for Addressing Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Listed Waters* and has begun cooperation with DEQ on TMDL efforts within the Willamette Basin. From 1999-2004, the District has been engaged in intensive stream temperature monitoring to support TMDL development and future water quality restoration planning. A Water Quality Restoration Plan was developed for BLM lands administered in the Last Successional Reserve 267 area of the Mid-Coast Sub-basin.

Municipal Watersheds

The Eugene District successfully collected and analyzed stream temperature at over 60 sites as part of the regular monitoring program. The temperature monitoring focus is the result of a need to collect stream temperature data in the Mid-Coast Basin for water quality restoration planning.

Number of Temperature Monitoring Sites:		Number of Stream Gauging Sites:	
2002:	75 sites	2002:	2
2003:	70 sites	2003:	3
2004:	61 sites	2004:	5
2005:	42 sites	2005:	4

Stream gauging sites included the cooperatively funded USGS Mohawk River gauging station, and 3 stream channel sites at the Tyrrell Seed Orchard which are operated continuously.

Low flow discharge measurements were also performed at the temperature monitoring sites.

The District contributes in-kind technical assistance to the Lost Creek, McKenzie, Long Tom, Middle Fork, Calapooia, and Siuslaw Watershed councils and groups.

Updated Stream Information – The hydrography update for the District was completed in 2003. The District continues to accumulate updated stream information in the form of stream location surveys conducted in the presale phase.

Road Related Analysis and Studies – The Eugene District RMP directs transportation management plans be developed that meet ACS objectives. Transportation planning entails a field review of all BLM controlled roads, locations of sediment delivery situations, and identification of management to reduce sediment delivery from the road network.

Table 9 – Summary of Eugene District Streams on the Final 2002 DEQ 303(d) List

303(d) Stream Segment	Extent	Factor
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Brice Creek	Temperature
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Camas Swale Creek	Dissolved Oxygen
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Coast Fork Willamette River	Fecal Coliform | Mercury | Temperature
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Cottage Gr. Reservoir/Coast Fork Willamette River	Mercury
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Dorena Lake/Row River	Mercury
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Laying Creek	Temperature
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Mosby Creek	Temperature
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Row River	Temperature
COAST FORK WILLAMETTE	Sharps Creek	Temperature
MCKENZIE	McKenzie River	Temperature
MCKENZIE	Mill Creek	Temperature
MCKENZIE	Mohawk River	Dissolved Oxygen | Temperature
MCKENZIE	Shotgun Creek	Temperature
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Anthony Creek	Dissolved Oxygen | Temperature
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Fall Creek	Temperature
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Hills Creek	Temperature
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Little Fall Creek	Temperature
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Lost Creek	Dissolved Oxygen | Temperature
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Middle Fork Willamette River	Temperature
MIDDLE FORK WILLAMETTE	Winberry Creek	Temperature
SIUSLAW	Deadwood Creek	Temperature | Habitat Modification
SIUSLAW	Eames Creek	Biological Criteria
SIUSLAW	Lake Creek	Temperature
SIUSLAW	Siuslaw River	Temperature | Dissolved Oxygen
SIUSLAW	South Fork Siuslaw River	Biological Criteria
UPPER WILLAMETTE	Amazon Creek	Arsenic | E. Coli | Lead
UPPER WILLAMETTE	Amazon Diversion Canal	Dissolved Oxygen | Fecal Coliform
UPPER WILLAMETTE	Calapooia River	Fecal Coliform | Temperature

Table 10 - Community Watersheds in the Eugene District

Watershed Name	System Name	Population Served	Filtered (Y/N)	Acres (BLM)	Acres (Other)	Acres (Total)
McKenzie River	EWEB	84,750	Y	25,910	820,863	846,773
Layng Creek	City of Cottage Grove	8000	Y	107	37,059	37,166
Row River	City of Cottage Grove	8000	Y	37,209	160,503	197,712
Panther Creek	City of Cottage Grove	8000	Y	0	3,737	3,737
Beaver Creek	London Water Co-op	50	Y	211	524	735
Long Tom River	City of Monroe	485	Y	19,117	232,223	251,340

Soils

Soil capabilities, limitations and sediment assessment continue to be a key component of project development. Soil specialists provide ID Teams with the necessary information and analysis for a variety of commercial and restoration activities across the District. The primary workload has been environmental assessments for commercial thinning of Matrix lands, density management treatments within LSR allocations and associated upgrades of the permanent road system. Design and implementation of road decommissioning and stormproofing has been another priority. Techniques continue to adapt through monitoring. Upland restoration projects, including fuels reduction, have been secondary tasks. Soil origin studies and parent material analysis continue at the West Eugene Wetland area.

The use of ground based harvest systems has greatly increased with the focus on young stand thinning. Some equipment currently used was uncommon when the RMP was developed. Best Management Practices are recommended to limit the displacement, compaction, and spatial extent of detrimental effects to soils during all ground based operations. Evaluation of the impacts from the new methods was conducted for compliance with the RMP guidelines and contract stipulations. Monitoring has shown that the BMPs are still necessary and generally applicable.

Another response to the young stand thinning program has been the use of excavators rather than subsoilers for decompaction of skid trails and temporary roads. Temporary Roads with native surfaces continue to be decompacted after harvest operations are complete. A thumb attachment allows woody debris to be placed onto the tilled surface. This serves as an organic addition, erosion control, and a deterrent to off-road vehicle travel within the managed stands. Monitoring has indicated satisfactory results and minimal damage to residual trees with this equipment.

Terrestrial Habitat

Green Tree Retention

The Eugene District RMP/ROD requires the retention of 6 to 8 green conifer trees per acre in the Matrix-General Forest Management Area land use allocation (GFMA) and 12 to 18 green conifer trees per acre in the Matrix-Connectivity land use allocation. The retained trees are to be distributed in variable patterns to contribute to the diversity of the future stand. Additional green trees are retained for snag recruitment and for the recruitment of coarse woody debris in harvest units when such features are deficient. Selected green trees are to represent the pre-harvest species and size composition of the stand, but be of sufficient size and condition to survive harvest and site preparation treatments and continue to grow through the next rotation.

During fiscal year 2005 the Eugene District offered 1 regeneration harvest sale (Norris Divide) totaling 29 acres within the Matrix (Connectivity) land use allocation. This sale was subject to the green tree retention standards of the RMP/ROD and was designed to meet or exceed those standards. Green tree retention requirements for this timber sale was 604 retained green trees which exceeded RMP requirements. (Some of these trees were included specifically to be felled to supplement coarse woody debris.) Post harvest monitoring by field inspection will verify the implementation results.

Snag and Snag Recruitment

The Eugene District did not create any snags during 2005. Snag recruitment was limited to the 604 retained green trees described under Green Tree Retention, which met RMP/ROD standards.

Coarse Woody Debris Retention and Recruitment

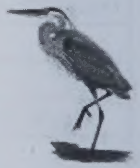
The Eugene District RMP requires that a minimum of 240 linear feet per acre of decay class 1 and 2 logs (20 inches or greater in diameter and 20 feet or greater in length) be retained on site following regeneration harvest. In addition, coarse weedy debris already on the ground is to be retained and protected, to the extent possible, from damage during treatment. These logs must be retained within, and well distributed throughout, the harvest unit following regeneration harvest within the Matrix land use allocation.

During fiscal year 2005 the Eugene District offered 1 regeneration harvest sale (Norris Divide) totaling 29 acres within the Matrix (Connectivity) land use allocation. This sale was subject to the coarse woody debris retention and recruitment standards of the RMP/ROD and was designed to meet RMP/ROD standards. Coarse woody debris standards for this sale were to leave at least 6,960 linear feet of decay class 1 and 2 logs in the harvest unit. This debris was left in the form of additional green retention trees to be felled or left to windthrow. (In addition to woody debris provided by this regeneration harvest, the District provided coarse woody debris through the following thinning/density management treatments: Tucker Creek [150 trees, 15-18" DBH]; Black Top [20 trees, 12-18" DBH] and Bear Creek [52,960 linear feet >20" diameter in segments and entire lengths]). Post harvest monitoring by field inspection will verify the implementation results.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, Special Habitats and Rookeries

Special habitats – The Northwest Habitat Institute began cooperative work with the District to map and stratify special habitats (*e.g.*, oak, meadow, seeps, swamps, rock gardens) in the District. BLM Special Status Species frequently are associated with such habitats. Their results will be ready in June 2006.

Osprey – The District, in cooperation with volunteers and private land owners, monitored 45 osprey nest sites and, with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, continued to update osprey nesting data.



Great blue heron – The District monitored activity at a heron rookery in the Siuslaw Resource Area discovered in 2000, but found no activity this year. The District added protections to the Upper Harms heron rookery in the Upper Willamette Resource Area, found during 2004, by giving it a 0.25 mile "no touch" vegetative buffer and a 0.5 mile disturbance buffer during the nesting season. District personnel also created a GIS file with all known great blue heron rookeries on the Upper Willamette Resource Area.

Survey and Manage, Special Status Species – Wildlife

Terrestrial Threatened and Endangered Species

Fender's Blue Butterfly – The District continued to fund an on-going study by the University of Washington to survey for, and to evaluate restoration techniques to benefit, the Fender's blue butterfly on 4 sites (approximately 100 acres) in the West Eugene Wetlands Project Area. The District developed and implemented a 10-year management plan to enhance prairie habitats on 2,800 acres of federal land in the West Eugene Wetlands. As part of its analysis, the District identified prairie habitats that were essential to blue butterfly conservation and developed management standards to maintain and enhance all of that habitat. The final plan guides the restoration and maintenance of prairie habitats for four-federally listed species, including the Fender's blue butterfly.

Canada Lynx – This species is not believed to inhabit the District.

Columbia White-Tailed Deer – This species is not believed to inhabit the District.

American Peregrine Falcon – This species was de-listed in 1999. The District verified and monitored nesting activity at a nest site first verified in 2002; the first and only known nest location on District-administered lands. During 2005, District staff monitored the nest site to protocol and verified that a pair established a nesting territory and fledged 4 young. The District entered its data into the regional peregrine falcon monitoring database administered by the Oregon Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Unit and reported it to the Oregon Department of Forestry for protection from possible, adjacent land uses on non-federal lands. No federal action threatened this site. The BLM will continue to annually monitor nesting at this site.

Northern Spotted Owl – The District provided vehicles and office space to support the "NCASI Adaptive Management of the Northern Spotted Owls" study which monitored 40,000 acres of habitat in the Cascade Mountains portion of the District, including 40 known nest sites. The District continued to cooperatively monitor an additional 35,000 acres of owl habitat in the Cascades with private timber companies and consultants, including 35 known nest sites. The District also continued cooperative work with the Pacific Northwest Field Station (PNW) and other partners to monitor 67 known nest sites in the Coast Range portion of the District as part of the regional interagency effectiveness monitoring effort.

Although exotic status for the barred owl is being debated, there is no doubt that this species is a recent arrival in the Pacific Northwest and might be displacing a significant number of spotted owl pairs. The District continues to help the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service develop a strategy to evaluate interactions between northern spotted owls and barred owls. The Service currently is evaluating two possible studies on District-administered lands to examine such interactions. The District also continues to assist NCASI, PNW and other spotted owl researchers with the design and implementation of strategies to better understand barred owl range expansion and habitat utilization.

District personnel prepared annual monitoring and data reports for the BLM State Office and responded to numerous information requests from outside the BLM. District personnel also prepared an extensive historical (1970-2005) data set for incorporation into the Regional Access database during fiscal year 2006.

The Siuslaw Resource Area worked through the interagency consultation process to develop and apply terms and conditions to minimize impacts to nesting spotted owls in the North Lake Creek planning area (5,500 acres). The Resource Area also used its internal interdisciplinary review process to incorporate guidelines of the Draft Spotted Owl Recovery Plan into 4 timber sales, 1 recreation area management plan and 6 rights-of-way. The Resource Area implemented 2 additional timber sales, and began planning of 1 more, in LSR 267, incorporating the spotted owl standards in the associated environmental impact statement and biological opinion.

Marbled Murrelet – The District conducted 15 murrelet surveys (2,010 acres) to protocol. No new occupied sites were found. The District monitored 3 known occupied sites (150 acres). Through the interdisciplinary review process, the Siuslaw Resource Area incorporated guidelines of the Marbled Murrelet Recovery Plan into 4 timber sales, 1 recreation area management plan and 6 rights-of-way. The Resource Area also completed 2 timber sales, and began planning of 1 more, in LSR 267, incorporating the spotted owl standards in the associated environmental impact statement and biological opinion.

Northern Bald Eagle - The Upper Willamette Resource Area designed a treatment to enhance bald eagle winter roosting habitat within 450 acres of the Coburg Hills Bald Eagle Habitat Area. Planned actions include thinning 50-60 year-old stands from below, and retaining dominant trees and trees with "defects," especially trees that have potential nesting structure. The plan includes untreated areas and small openings which, along with thinning, will enhance stand structure. Also 20-30 target trees will be selected to be released by removing all trees within 40-50 ft. Trees with the potential to grow large upper branches and/or branch splays will be preferentially selected as target trees.

The District completed mid-winter bald eagle surveys along the 16-mile Triangle Lake survey route, along the McKenzie River, at the Warner Lake and Coburg Hills winter roosts, and at Dorena and Cottage Grove reservoirs, and added the survey data to the national mid-winter survey database. The Siuslaw River route was not surveyed this year due to poor visibility.

The District monitored 7 bald eagles nesting territories and provided this information to the regional bald eagle database. Pairs at the Osborn Knob, Cougar Mountain and Dorena Reservoir nest sites fledged 1 young each. Pairs at the Baker Dorena and Jones Swamp nest sites failed to fledge young. Pairs at Fall Creek Reservoir and Cottage Grove nest sites occupied the nesting territories but did not attempt to nest. The District also installed a gate and instituted a seasonal closure to protect the Baker Dorena bald eagle nest site.

As part of the evaluations of proposed rights-of-way and timber treatments, District personnel and volunteers evaluated 2,000 acres of habitat to determine its suitability for eagle nesting and winter roosting. When determined to be suitable, necessary protection measures were included in permits.

BLM Special Status Species

Twenty-two vertebrate BLM Special Status Species occur in the District and 9 vertebrate species are suspected to occur here; 3 invertebrate species occur in the District and 11 are suspected to occur here. The District reviewed and determined the relative management priority of these species and shared this information with the Oregon State Office to assist their regional Special Status Species Program.

Where appropriate, the District included appropriate protections for BLM Special Status Species in all project designs. The Upper Willamette Resource Area developed standards to evaluate and protect Special Status Species during NEPA decision-making processes. District personnel participated on regional conservation strategy and assessment teams for Special Status Species.

Invertebrates –The District determined the relative management priority of the 3 BLM Special Status invertebrate species known or suspected to occur in the Eugene District. These determinations will guide future management.

Amphibians - The District developed and submitted for funding District and Regional proposals for projects to conserve both BLM Special Status amphibian species found in the District: The Oregon slender salamander and the Cascade torrent salamander. A decision on funding is pending.

Western Pond Turtle – District personnel secured funding for fiscal years 2005 and 2006 to survey northwestern pond turtle habitat and populations. The District initiated a partnership with the University of Oregon's Service Learning Program to survey habitat and populations of northwestern pond turtles during 2006 and beyond. The 10-year management plan for the West Eugene Wetlands, implemented by the District this year (see the narrative for Fender's blue butterfly), included 1 project to enhance wetland and pond habitats for western pond turtles.

Goshawks - The District surveyed for nesting goshawks in the Wilson Creek area which had nesting goshawks in 1997 and 1998. There was no sign of nesting goshawks this season. The District also monitored the Shea Creek area which had a newly-discovered goshawk nest site. This nest fledged at least 1 young.

Harlequin Duck – District personnel evaluated potential habitat for harlequin ducks in 2 timber sale areas. Where appropriate, the District included habitat protections in treatment designs.

Great gray owl – No actions during 2005.

Bats – In 2001 and 2002, a local Boy Scout Troop installed boxes on 24 bridges. District staff monitored uses of these boxes in 2005. These efforts will be ongoing. The prescription to enhance habitat within 450 acres of the Coburg Hills Bald Eagle Habitat Area (see the narrative for northern bald eagle) also will benefit bats.

Red tree-vole – District personnel continued to analyze the results of a red tree-vole strategic survey of the Middle McKenzie Adaptive Management Area (17,000 acres). The purpose is to determine the amount and distribution of red tree-vole habitat in this area.

2005 Special Status Species – Plants

Special Status Species

Survey, monitor, consultation, environmental analysis, and restoration activities were conducted for Special Status (SS) Plant Species. Surveys or habitat assessments were made prior to ground-disturbing activities for all SS plants on the Eugene District. Species management was consistent with Eugene District RMP direction for SS plant species. Over 3,775 acres were surveyed for vascular SS plants in FY2005 and over 3,665 acres were surveyed for non-vascular SS plants in FY2005, including bryophytes and lichens.

Table 11 – Total Number of Special Status Plant Sites By Species Group

Species Group	Federally Listed	Federal Candidate	Bureau Sensitive	Assessment	Tracking
Fungi	0	0	1	0	4
Lichens	0	0	0	5	61
Bryophytes	0	0	0	10	12
Vascular Plants	15	0	211	22	92

In our West Eugene Wetlands Project Area, thirteen sites were monitored in the West Eugene Wetlands for threatened and endangered (T & E) vascular plants in FY2005 to determine populations trends. Monitoring data for T & E plants was entered into a regional database (GeoBob) by a Chicago Botanic Gardens Intern. A 10-year environmental analysis planning document was completed which focuses on enhancement and restoration activities for T & E habitats with the West Eugene Wetlands Project Area.

Threatened and Endangered Plant Species (Federal and State)

Bradshaw's Lomatium – Population monitoring for Bradshaw's lomatium occurred in FY2005 at four sites within the West Eugene Wetlands Project Area. These data will be compared to the baseline knowledge collected in past years and will help to determine and track the status and health of populations. This knowledge will help in future management decisions concerning these populations. Two sites were burned and the other two sites had invasive weed control and woody plant material removal.

Kincaid's Lupine – Population monitoring for the Kincaid's lupine occurred in FY2005 at four sites within the West Eugene Wetlands Project Area. These data will be part of the baseline information used to help monitor the effects of future restoration efforts. One site was subjected to a livestock trespass. An enhancement plan for this site was prepared with help from the US Fish & Wildlife Service to restore the impacted area. A restoration project which started in 2004 focused on Kincaid's lupine habitat improvement. Ongoing site preparation to manage invasive weeds was conducted in FY2005. The plan to introduce lupine to this site is scheduled for FY2006, once the site has been prepared.

One new Kincaid's lupine site, outside of the West Eugene Wetlands, was located in FY2005.

Willamette Daisy – Population monitoring for the Willamette daisy occurred in FY2005 at five sites within the West Eugene Wetlands. These data can be compared to baseline knowledge gained in past years and will help to determine the status and health of populations. This knowledge will help in future management decisions concerning these populations. Two sites had prescribed burns conducted to enhance the habitat in order to control woody species, and reduce build up from grass litter. All five sites had invasive weed and woody removal.

Other Special Status Plant Species of Concern (Bureau Sensitive and Bureau Assessment)

White-topped aster - Population monitoring for white-topped aster occurred in FY2005 at three sites within the West Eugene Wetlands. These data can be compared to the baseline knowledge gained in past years and will help to determine the status and health of populations. This knowledge will help in future management decisions concerning these populations. Mowing maintenance occurred at two sites in order to control invasive grasses and weeds.

Shaggy horkelia - Population monitoring for shaggy horkelia occurred in FY2005 at two sites within the West Eugene Wetlands. These data can be compared to the baseline knowledge gained in past years and will help to determine the status and health of the population. This knowledge will help in future management decisions concerning these populations. One site was burned and the others had a mowing regime implemented to control invasive grasses and weeds.

Wayside aster - Population monitoring for wayside aster occurred in FY2005 at multiple sites throughout the District. This data is being used for baseline information for habitat enhancement projects currently underway.

Tall bugbane - Population monitoring for tall bugbane occurred in FY2005 at multiple sites throughout the District as directed by the Interagency Conservation Strategy for tall bugbane.

Two specific SS plant inventory projects were implemented on the District in FY2005. One concentrated on field inventory for carex species and the other focused on mapping special habitat features such as meadows and wetlands where future SS plant inventories could occur. Planning has also started for a bryophyte inventory that will occur in FY2006.

Three SS non-vascular plants were located in FY2005, *Tetraplodon mnioides* (2 sites), *Tayloria serrata* (4 sites) and *Pseudocyphellaria mallota* (3 sites). Several tracking species were also located and several other SS plant species were field-assessed to determine population condition.

A site of *Campylopus schmidii* was relocated and fenced to help prevent OHV damage at Heceta Dunes ACEC/ONA.

Native Plant Materials Program

The Eugene District continues to focus attention on the native seed program in FY2005. For forested areas on the District the focus has broadened from seed collection and grow-out to include the use of native seed within a variety of project areas on public lands. One contract with a local farmer is currently on-going. They are growing grass and legume species that will be used in restoration activities. Approximately 1,200 pounds of Columbia brome was produced in FY2005. Seed grow-out contracts have proven to be particularly successful and have provided the District with thousands of pounds of seed and native straw.

The Native Seed Network (NSN) (501 3c) completed a field assessment of over 60 sites where BLM has applied native seed. This information will be used to help develop Best Management Practices for direct field seeding. The District has developed an Interagency Agreement with the Umpqua National Forest to assist in developing a field guide to use in restoration projects utilizing native plant materials. BLM in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service geneticists and the Native Seed Network (NSN) are still working to identify seed transfer zones for specific native seed species.

The West Eugene Wetlands continues to have a robust restoration program comprised of collecting, propagating and disseminating a host of wet prairie native plant species.

Research Natural Area/Area of Critical Environmental Concern (RNA/ACEC)

Defensibility monitoring was conducted at target ACECs to identify any unauthorized uses and to respond quickly to mitigate potential negative impacts. Some ecological monitoring occurred at sites that contain SS plant species.

Heceta Sand Dunes ACEC/ONA

The Heceta Sand Dunes ACEC/ONA (Outstanding Natural Area) continues to receive unauthorized off-road vehicle intrusions that may be impacting the biological integrity of sensitive plants within the ACEC/ONA. In 1999, a detailed Biological Resource Assessment was completed in cooperation with the Nature Conservancy for the ACEC which outlined specific resource values at this site and recommendations that will guide overall BLM management direction. This assessment supports continuation of protective measures for the ACEC including restricting motorized use within the ACEC.

In late fall of 1999, the access and the northern boundary of the ACEC was posted closed to motor vehicle use; however, the boundary closure did allow vehicle access over a short (1/10th mile) sand corridor from Joshua Lane to the adjoining Sutton Recreation Area, administered by the Siuslaw National Forest. A kiosk with a map and information about the ACEC was installed at the south end of Joshua Lane that informed the public about the closure of the ACEC to motorized vehicles. The combination of boundary signing and interpretive/information signing has been successful at reducing OHV intrusions into the ACEC on the western and northwestern edges of the ACEC. However, for the past few years, shifting sands have buried the boundary signs in some places, and such locations show evidence of increased motorized vehicle intrusions into the ACEC. The interior and eastern area of the ACEC continue to receive moderate OHV use, especially during the summer months (May-September). This is due in part to a combination of inadequate signing, deliberate removal of boundary signs, and lack of alternative access to the Sutton Recreation Area, especially during the winter months when alternative access routes are flooded or closed.

For the past few years, motor vehicle use within the Sutton Recreation Area and unauthorized OHV use within the ACEC continues to increase. This is due in part to the increasing popularity of motorized and OHV recreation in Lane County. The Siuslaw National Forest also implemented a fee program at the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, south of Florence, as part of the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. This fee program has caused some motorized recreationists to look for other areas to ride OHVs. In addition, Forest Service rangers have implemented an active enforcement program of noise and other OHV regulations within the National Recreation Area. As a result of the user fees, large crowds at the National Recreation area, many OHV recreationists have discovered the Sutton Recreation Area and adjacent Heceta Sand Dunes ACEC as an alternative recreation area. The increase in motorized and OHV use has resulted in impacts to nearby residents that reside on Joshua Lane and Nautilus Court. Residents have complained about noise and disorderly conduct by OHV users that are using the Sutton Recreation Area and Heceta Sand Dunes ACEC. As a result, the Siuslaw National Forest rangers and Lane County Park Rangers have increased patrols of this area, especially during the high-use summer season.

A suitable resolution of the management conflict between the Siuslaw National Forest, and the BLM Eugene District has been initiated that will allow for continued public access to the Sutton Recreation Area. Forest Service rangers have increased patrols at the Sutton Recreation Area, with emphasis during the high-use season (May-September) and during weekends and holidays. In FY 05, the Eugene District installed signs that delineate the ACEC boundary.

Camas Swale ACEC/RNA

Camas Swale RNA road system and some off-road areas (leading into the RNA) were treated for false brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*) with a hot foam system. The RNA and its associated road system has been treated at least once for false brome within the last 3 years with this hot foam treatment system. This year about 1.5 aces were treated in the

RNA and were subsequently mulched and seeded with blue wild rye (*Elymus glaucus*) seed and straw. The seed was collected from the watershed that the RNA resides in.

Approximately 80 acres were inventoried for false brome around and within the RNA. New locations of the false brome were found. Most were adjacent to the RNA on private land.

Horse Rock Ridge ACEC/RNA

A Draft Management Plan for Horse Rock Ridge ACEC/RNA has been completed and is currently undergoing final edits. The plan includes cooperation with The Nature Conservancy and Weyerhaeuser Cooperation in the management of this area.

Aquatic Habitat

The Eugene District continues to implement the Aquatic Conservation Strategy as outlined in the Northwest Forest Plan and the Eugene District RMP Record of Decision.

Habitat Management Plans - The Upper Willamette Resource Area has implemented aquatic and riparian habitat plans under the Culp Creek EA, Upper Cash Creek EA, Cottage Grove/Big River Aquatic Restoration Plan, and other site-specific plans in other locations in accordance with opportunities identified in the appropriate Watershed Analysis.

The Siuslaw Resource Area continues to implement aquatic and riparian plans generated for the Siuslaw and Lake Creek basins. Restorative actions as denoted in the Upper Siuslaw River EIS (LSR 267 EIS) were implemented during FY 2005. These actions included instream restoration, riparian conversions and culvert removals.

Cooperative Efforts - Aquatic habitat management plans and activities are coordinated with management efforts of other Federal, State, and County agencies, and the activities of basin and regional organizations such as the Watershed Councils (WC's). The District works with individuals and other interest groups, and is an active participant in educational programs such as Salmon Watch, Forest Field Day, and the Eugene Wetlands. The District has been working with neighboring land managers (i.e. Weyerhaeuser) and watershed councils (i.e. McKenzie and Middle Fork Will. River) to address problem fish passage barriers, degraded stream reaches, and riparian habitat restoration. Cooperative instream restoration and barrier culvert removals have been carried out in Haight and Wildcat Creeks (Roseburg Forest Products, ODFW, BLM). A barrier culvert was removed and replaced with a new, large culvert that will pass all aquatic species on a major tributary of Hayes Creek in the Long Tom River Drainage. This culvert work was completed on BLM land and conducted by Lane County, Engineering Department. Planning was completed during the fiscal year for cooperative work in Wolf, Wildcat and Walker Creeks for 2006.

Habitat restoration programs are conducted in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of State Lands, Watershed Councils, and private land owners under the Wyden Amendment.

Information gathering – The ODFW inventoried 12.5 miles of aquatic habitat in the Upper Willamette Resource Area (UWRA) (state-wide contract). Resource area staff completed approximately 3 miles of stream habitat assessment and fish presence/absence surveys in the Parsons Creek drainage, Mohawk River Watershed. Resource area staff completed monitoring and assessment of fish passage barrier culverts (8), road decommissioning sites as related to fish passage and water quality (5), riparian conversion (3), and instream restoration sites for effectiveness and functionality (10-Big River). Resource area staff documented changes in riparian restoration areas, aquatic enhancement actions and associated fish populations using electrofishing/seining, visual surveys, and digital photography.

The ODFW inventoried 30.0 miles of aquatic habitat in the Siuslaw RA (state-wide contract). Monitoring and evaluation of management activities was focused on past stream enhancement actions in the Deadwood and Chickahominy Drainages, Whittaker Creek culvert mitigations completed in 2004 and culvert removals in the Swamp Creek drainage, a tributary of Wolf Creek. Instream restoration sites were observed for effectiveness and functionality (22). Monitoring was accomplished using visual surveys and digital photography. In 2004 nearly 40 miles worth of Forward Looking Infra-Red (FLIR) images were analyzed and sites were identified that likely affect the hydrology of the Siuslaw River from the Wildcat confluence to Lorane. During the summer of 2005 ground truthing of nearly half of the identified sites were completed. These summer FLIR related surveys showed that cool water seeps and or aquifers can be identified by infra-red imagery. Dozens of identified cool water locations will be further assessed as possible stream enhancement opportunities. Approximately 4 miles of stream habitat were surveyed for woody debris and fish species/presence in the North Lake Creek and the Upper Siuslaw River EIS planning areas as related to fisheries and forest management plans.

Restoration Activities – The UWRA completed aquatic habitat restoration in the Cash Creek Drainage, Mohawk River Watershed. Cash Creek provides spawning and rearing habitat for spring chinook, steelhead, and resident rainbow and cutthroat trout. This project involved: 1) Felling 54 large conifers into the mainstem over a distance of 2.5 stream miles. Our objective is to increase channel complexity and available habitat for populations of aquatic species, and thus increase the productive capacity of the stream system; 2) Placement of grade control structures (5 boulder weirs) immediately below two mainstem culverts. The objective is to build the channel and reduce the risk of upstream channel degrade or headcut over time. Over the long-term, these grade controls would reduce the risk of erosion of the upstream channel and habitat associated with it; and 3) Reconstruction of a failing outlet of an existing pond and a barrier to the upstream movement of aquatic-dependent species. Objective is to restore the spatial and temporal connectivity within the stream and increase the long-term integrity of the pond.

In FY 2004, the BLM and Weyerhaeuser completed a cooperative project to remove the powerhouse dam from mainstem Culp Creek, Row River Watershed. In FY 2005, UWRA staff, with help from the Forest Work Camp crews and an equipment contractor, removed and disposed of noxious weeds and logging debris (i.e. cable, drums) from approximately 3 acres of riparian area. The treated area was planted with native grass seed and mulched. In addition, some stream banks were sloped back and armored. Conifer planting will occur in FY 2006. The Forest Work Camp crew also completed riparian conversion maintenance work on approximately 4 acres (Edwards Creek, Big River, and Wilson Creek).

The UWRA is currently planning another cost-share project with The Weyerhaeuser Company in the Teeter Creek Drainage, Row River Watershed. The project would involve road decommissioning, culvert removal, instream and riparian restoration, and wildlife habitat improvements. Some field work has been completed. The project was submitted and approved for funding by the Resource Advisory Committee (RAC), and will be implemented in FY 2006. Planning efforts continue in the Upper Camp Creek Drainage (McKenzie River Watershed) to replace a major culvert that is a barrier to steelhead and cutthroat trout. Final design and installation will occur in FY 2006.

UWRA staff continues to provide technical assistance for the McKenzie Watershed Council on the replacement of fish passage barrier culvert and instream restoration on mainstem Parsons Creek. In addition, RA staff has been consulting on a riparian and aquatic restoration project in the McGowan Creek drainage.

Instream restoration work was completed in over 1.25 miles of upper Wildcat Creek using a IDIQ contractor and RAC funds. Twenty one major project structures were constructed at this project location. Eighteen large wood and boulder placements were installed in the North Tributary of Leopold Creek during the month of August 2005. Of the six barrier culverts removed (RAC project) in the Siuslaw River drainage, three were removed from the Wildcat Creek headwaters area, one from mainstem Gall Creek (a tributary to Wolf Creek) and two barriers to coho salmon were removed from unnamed tributaries of the East Fork of Buck Creek (Upper Siuslaw River tributary). Annual riparian conversion maintenance work in the Siuslaw RA was completed on nearly 34 acres with help from the Forest Work Camp (FWC) crews. Several truck loads of spawning gravels were delivered and placed in Leopold and Esmond Creeks. Riparian conifers were planted in numerous locations throughout the Siuslaw River Basin with the help of the FWC crews and school children from the Eugene School District.

Minor modifications to the screening systems at both Denial ladders of the Lake Creek fish passage site were completed in September of 2005 using a local contractor.

Over a thousand school children utilized four BLM managed sites to observe salmon and participate in the annual Salmon Watch program.

Special Status Aquatic Species – Upper Willamette River spring Chinook salmon and winter steelhead trout (up to and including the Callapooia River), bull trout, and Oregon chub remain listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. The resource area staff continues to consult with NOAA Fisheries and USFW on timber sales and programmatic actions, and maintains a representative on the Willamette Level 1 Team.

The Oregon Coast coho salmon is currently not listed as threatened (it is in a proposed listing status). A new decision on the listing of this species is expected during the winter of 2006.

Cultural Resources

No cultural resource inventories were conducted on BLM administered lands in the Eugene District during FY 2005. No cultural/historic sites in the Eugene District were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places during FY 2005.

Visual Resources

The Eugene District RMP designated four Visual Resource Management (VRM) classes for the lands administered by Eugene. All the VRM objectives are being met as described in the Eugene District RMP. There are no VRM Class I areas due to the absence of federally designated lands with a requirement to preserve the existing character of the landscape. Approximately 4,471 acres are in VRM Class II, primarily in recreation sites or the McKenzie River corridor. About 33,130 acres are in VRM Class III with resources similar to the VRM Class II lands. The remaining public lands are VRM Class IV, where modification of the landscape is permissible and expected.

Rural Interface Areas

Rural Interface Areas (RIA) are designated in the RMP and include approximately 6,800 acres of BLM administered lands within the Eugene District. RIA's are defined as lands within ¼ mile of private land parcels up to 20 acres in size. No timber sales occurred within RIA's in 2005.

When operating in Rural Interface Areas, the Eugene District will consider the interests of adjacent and nearby landowners in a number of ways including:

- providing protective no-harvest buffers adjacent to private land to avoid potential damage to structures from windthrow in the residual stand after harvest
- leaving 12-18 trees per acre, not evenly distributed, after final harvest
- protecting private water rights for beneficial uses
- using dust abatement measures on roads during hauling
- contacting all adjacent landowners prior to or during the project initiation process

Recreation

The Eugene District continues to support and develop its recreation management program as a provider of outdoor recreation opportunities in western Oregon. BLM's recreation facilities and public lands are some of the most accessible and least regulated in Lane County. The Eugene District recreation program creates an enormous array of recreation opportunities in partnership with other government agencies, private landowners and other providers of outdoor recreation opportunities. The District's recreation program objectives are to provide wildland recreation experience and opportunities in concert with maintaining a sustainable healthy ecosystem. The recreation opportunities on the District include management operations tied to developed and dispersed recreational resources and opportunities. *The Eugene District Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Record of Decision (ROD)* 1995 describes a recreation program that proposed the maintenance of a wide variety of recreation sites, facilities, campgrounds, day-use areas, motorized and non-motorized trails. The Eugene District staff has implemented and met many of the recreation objectives outlined in the RMP. Significant accomplishments in FY05 included on-going maintenance of and facility improvements to developed campgrounds and day-use facilities, implementation of the recreation fee demonstration program, trail maintenance, visitor services, volunteer support, environmental education, and management of Off Highway Vehicles (OHVs) at the Shotgun Park OHV Area. Other recreation management concerns and issues that are being addressed by District recreation staff within the extensive recreation management areas include: minimizing cross country travel and route proliferation by motorized vehicles; improving access to public lands; minimizing trespass onto private lands; reducing vandalism and indiscriminate target shooting; and increasing visitor services and law enforcement patrols on the District.

FY 2005 Eugene District Recreation Accomplishments

- Participated in the Boat and Sportman's Show 2005 Expo (February 4-6, 2005) held at the Lane County Fairgrounds. More than 15,000 patrons participated in the three-day event.
- Organized two National Public Lands Day events. The first (May 21, 2005) occurred along trails in the Shotgun OHV Area. Twenty volunteers from the University of Oregon and the Mohawk Watershed Council removed approximately 2,000 pounds of trash from 10 miles of OHV trail. The second (held September 24, 2005) occurred in the West Eugene Wetlands, where 20 volunteers from WREN and Churchill High School participated in trail construction and weed removal.
- Continued to utilize volunteers at all District recreation sites as campground or trail hosts and other special projects. The Northwest Youth Corps (NYC) provided labor for trail and site maintenance at the Shotgun Creek Day Use Area and OHV Area, and maintenance of the Old Growth Ridge National Recreation Trail. Funds to support the NYC crew are provided from Title II RAC program.

- Continued development of recreation site brochures. Brochures that were completed in FY 05 with assistance from the State Office include the Sharps Creek Recreation Site, Clay Creek Recreation Site, and the Tyrrell Seed Orchard's Forest Succession Trail.

Developed Recreation Sites

The Eugene District operates 9 developed recreation sites that include 61 family camping units in campgrounds at Whittaker, Clay, and Sharps Creeks; 4 group picnic shelters at Clay Creek (2) and Shotgun Creek Recreation Site (2); picnic area at Shotgun Creek Recreation Site; swimming beaches at Clay Creek, Whittaker Creek and Shotgun Creek Recreation Sites; the 16.5 mile Row River Trail (which is a multiple-use hiking, bicycling, and equestrian trail); and paved boat landings at Whittaker Creek, Silver Creek, and Rennie Landing. Interpretive signing, a paved boat ramp, and a toilet have been installed at the Silver Creek landing. The major accomplishments at the developed recreation sites in FY 05 include the following:

Shotgun Creek Recreation Site

- Operated and maintained the day-use and group picnic sites year-round with annual visitation of about 14,000 visitors.
- Collected a total of $17,018 in fee revenue from day-use and group picnic shelters.
- Installed new gutters and landscaped the manufactured home used by volunteer caretakers.
- Performed maintenance on the six miles of hiking trails at Shotgun Creek Recreation Site with assistance provided by the Northwest Youth Corps.

Shotgun OHV Trail System

- Maintained 24-mile system of Class I, II, and III roads and trails with assistance provided by the Northwest Youth Corps, Forest Work Camp and volunteers from the Emerald Trail Riders Association.
- Designated 24 miles of roads and trails for Class I, II, and III OHVs.
- Implemented a trail rider safety and environmental ethics program with support provided by the Emerald Trail Riders Association.
- Initiate and continue to support a volunteer patrol initiated with the Emerald Trail Riders Association.

Whittaker Creek / Clay Creek / Sharp's Creek Recreation Sites

- Operated and maintained the Whittaker Creek, Clay Creek and the Sharp's Creek Recreation Sites during the high-use season from May to September. Staffed the campgrounds with volunteer hosts from May to September. Clay Creek Recreation Site remained in operation through November to provide camping facilities for big game hunters.
- Provided additional visitor services and law enforcement staff presence during the Eugene Country Fair at Whittaker Creek and Clay Creek Campgrounds.
- Completed 2 miles of trail maintenance on the Whittaker Creek Old Growth Ridge National Recreation Trail with staff from the Northwest Youth Corps (NYC).
- Modified the footbridge at Whittaker Creek Recreation Site to meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards, with the help of NYC crews.
- Collected a total of $21,946 in fee revenue for overnight camping and shelter rental.

Row River Trail

- Partnered with the US Forest Service and Army Corps of Engineers at the Bohemia Mining Days Celebration (July 14-17, 2005).
- Provided Assistance Agreement and funding to the City of Cottage Grove to complete their trailhead and gazebo.
- Mike & Joyce Boylan continue to serve as full-time volunteer trail hosts at the Mosby Creek Trailhead.
- The Eugene District submitted an application to the National Park Service for the Row

River Trail to be designated as a National Recreation Trail. The Cottage Grove City Council issued a proclamation in support of the NRT designation.

McKenzie River
- Completed the site design work for the Taylor Creek Landing; installed new CXT toilet and boat launch, and paved the area.
- Operated and maintained the Watchable Wildlife viewing site with assistance provided by Lane County Parks Department.
- Partnered with Lane County for maintenance at Rennie Landing and Silver Creek Landing.

Hult Reservoir/Upper Lake Creek Special Recreation Management Area
- Hired a seasonal park ranger to manage the dispersed camping, non-motorized boating, fishing and day-use recreation at the site.
- Continued to provide law enforcement patrols at the site to address vandalism.
- Completed a cooperative project begun in FY04 with the University of Oregon-School of Landscape Architecture to provide technical assistance with the planning of recreation facilities at Hult Reservoir.

Lake Creek Falls Watchable Wildlife Site
- Provided additional visitor service and law enforcement staff during the high-use season (June-September) at the Lake Creek Falls Watchable Wildlife Site to address vandalism and safety concerns at this site.
- Hired a seasonal ranger to maintain parking lot, restroom and salmon viewing area.

West Eugene Wetlands
- Implemented an Environmental education program for 3rd, 4th and 5th grade students.
- Participated in National Wetlands Month and other special events.

Developed Trails

The ***Old Growth Ridge National Recreation Trail*** begins at Whittaker Creek Campground and extends up an old growth forest for a distance of 2.3 miles. A new one mile loop trail was constructed by the Northwest Youth Corps in FY04. The new trail creates a loop back to Whittaker Creek Campground.

The ***Eagles Rest Trail*** offers a moderately difficult hiking experience for a distance of 0.7 mile. It terminates at the top of Eagles Rest Mountain, a site that once housed a fire lookout station. No structure remains today. This trail connects to Forest Service Trail #3461 offering visitors a more extensive trail opportunity.

The ***Shotgun OHV 24 Mile Trail System*** was maintained in FY05 with volunteers from the Emerald Trail Riders Association. The maintenance activities serve to provide OHV enthusiasts with a 24-mile trail system of varying difficulty and needed adjunct facilities (e.g., staging sites, toilets, garbage receptacles, information boards, etc.) BLM hosted a trail-riding training session for volunteers and Maintenance Organization employees. BLM implemented a trail patrol program using volunteers and enrolled four new volunteers in the program. Major maintenance was completed on the only mile of 4X4 trail in the area as a Recreation Pipeline project.

The ***Row River Trail***, a 16-mile paved "Rails to Trails" project that is open to hikers, bikers and equestrians. The trail provides access from the City of Cottage Grove to Culp Creek and the nearby Umpqua National Forest. A total of 16 miles is maintained annually in cooperation with the City of Cottage Grove and Army Corps of Engineers.

Trailhead facilities at Mosby Creek, Dorena Lake and Culp Creek are maintained on a weekly basis.

The *Clay Creek Trail* is located adjacent to Clay Creek Campground and was maintained in FY 05 by BLM recreation staff. The Trail length is about 1 mile.

The **Shotgun Park** 7-mile system of hiking trails are located within the Shotgun Recreation Site. These trails wind through a forested landscape where evidence of early settlement and railroad logging remains visible.

Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA)

The Eugene District has Special Recreation Management Areas, six of which were designated in the Eugene District ROD. Table 12 provides a summary of the plans that have been completed for the Special Recreation Management Areas.

Back Country Byways

In the Eugene District RMP a total of nine (9) routes were identified as having potential for designation as Back Country Byways. To date none of these routes has been designated.

Special Recreation Permits

The Eugene District issued one Special Recreation Permit in FY 2005 for a commercial bicycle touring event.

Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)

The remainder of the public lands within the Eugene District fall under the category of Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA). Generally, this is public land available for dispersed recreation use; however, there are no developed facilities, and no special management attention is directed toward such areas. An exception to this rule is the Mohawk area, which lies within the ERMA and, because of high public use and recreation management needs, receives more intensive recreation management than is typical of an ERMA. The Eugene District ERMA are managed for a variety of dispersed recreational activities. These include driving-for pleasure, OHV riding, salmon watch, photography, water play, fishing, camping, hunting, rock hounding, bicycling, etc.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Management

The Shotgun OHV Trail System is a 24-mile network of trails and road-to-trail conversions that are open to Type I, II, III OHVs and other motorized vehicles. Trail signage indicates trail direction, number, authorized motorized vehicle(s), and difficulty level. Regular maintenance of the Shotgun OHV Trail System was conducted in FY05 by BLM recreation staff, and Juvenile crews. Most of the Shotgun OHV trail management and maintenance activities were funded through grants secured through the Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation All Terrain Vehicle Grant Program.

Recreation Program Statistics

Key recreation program statistics are provided in Table 13.

Table 12 – Summary of Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) Plans

SRMA NAME	SIZE In Acres	STATUS OF RAMP
Siuslaw River SRMA	9,529	None/not planned
Lower Lake Creek	2,090	Completed FY 1998
Upper Lake Creek	13,000	Completed FY 2005
Row River	11,257	Completed FY 1995
McKenzie River	2,178	On hold since FY 1995
Shotgun Park	277	Not planned
Gilkey Creek	375	Not planned
Eugene Extensive Recreation Management Area	281,000	Mohawk plan completed FY 1998. Remainder not planned.

Table 13 – FY 05 Recreation Program Statistics

ITEM	FY 2005
Public Land Visitors	865,112
Campsites Operated	61
Miles of Maintained Trail	53
Special Recreation permits	1
Recreation Fee Demonstration Revenues	$41,073
Recreation Fee Demonstration Expenditures	$6,519

Socioeconomic Conditions

The Eugene District continues to successfully contribute to local, state, national and international economies through monetary payments, sustainable use of BLM-managed lands and resources, and use of innovative contracting as well as other implementation strategies.

The BLM continues to provide amenities (e.g., recreation facilities, hiking trails, off-highway vehicle recreation areas, protected special areas, and high quality fisheries) to enhance the local communities as places to live, work, and visit.

Monetary Payments

The Bureau of Land Management contributes financially to the local economy in a variety of ways. One of these ways is through financial payments. These include Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) and payments to counties under the Secure and Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act commonly referred to as "Payments to States Act". Payments of each type were made in FY 2005 as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the counties under each revenue sharing program in FY 2005 are displayed in Table 14. A description of each type of payment program is described below.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

"Payments in Lieu of Taxes" (or PILT) are Federal payments made annually to local governments that help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable Federal lands within their boundaries. The key law that implements these payments is Public Law 94-565, dated October 20, 1976. This law was rewritten and amended by Public Law 97-258 on September 13, 1982 and codified as *Chapter 69, Title 31 of the United States Code.* The Law recognizes that the inability of local governments to collect property taxes on Federally-owned land can create a financial impact.

PILT payments help local governments carry out such vital services as firefighting and police protection, construction of public schools and roads, and search-and-rescue operations. These payments are one of the ways that the Federal government can fulfill its role of being a good neighbor to local communities. This is an especially important role for the BLM, which manages more public land than any other Federal agency.

Payments to States Act

Payments are currently made to counties under "The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000." The purpose of the act is "To restore stability and predictability to the annual payments made to States and counties containing National Forest System lands and public domain lands managed by the BLM for use by the counties for the benefit of public schools, roads and other purposes." The Public domain lands managed by the BLM refers only to Oregon and California Revested Grantlands (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands (CBWR), not public domain (PD) lands. The O&C lands consist of approximately 2.5 million acres of federally-owned forest lands in 18 western Oregon counties including approximately 74,500 acres of Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands in the Coos Bay and Roseburg BLM Districts.

Table 14 – RMP: Summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations

PROGRAM ELEMENT	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
District expenditures[1]	19,900,000	21,500,000	19,628,000	18,918,000	17,272,520
Timber sale collections, O&C lands	1,869,000	2,287,000	3,316,204	5,625,938	6,545,588
Timber sale collections, CBWR lands	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Timber sale collections, PD lands	-0-	-0-	2,350	-0-	130,000
Payments to Lane County (Payment to States Act)	*15,358,000 1,245,000	*15,506,000 1,230,000	*15,692,000 1,245,000	*15,896,155 1,261,000	*16,261,767 1,290,000
Payments to Lane County (PILT)	209,000	221,000	249,000	260,000	271,000
Value of forest development contracts	862,000	547,000	685,000	438,000	398,788
Value of timber sales, oral auctions, (# sales)	$2,472,000 (5)	$3,133,000 (5)	$5,456,529 (8)	5,963,254 (8)	8,638,407 (8)
Value of negotiated sales, (# sales)**	$11 ,000 (2)	$79,000 (33)	74,523 (7)	79,473 (4)	134,715 (12)
Value of special forest product sales	32,054	33,739	30,854	56,896	31,320
Jobs-in-the-Woods Funds in contracts spent	760,000	718,000	590,000	883,000	360,000
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds spent	615,000	532,000	964,000	354,000	271,000
Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds spent	-0-	272,000	149,000	55,000	176,727
Recreation Fee Demonstration Project receipts	47,000	41,000	41,152	44,922	41,073
Project Contributions Challenge Cost Share (CCS) Cost Share (CS)[2]	528,000	215,000 195,000 20,000	254,400 134,400 120,000	345,000 169,000 176,000	52,700 52,700 0
Value of land sales	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	15,868

Acronyms in Table:
O&C = Oregon and California Railroad lands
CBWR = Coos Bay Wagon Road lands
PD = Public Domain lands
PILT = Payments In Lieu of Taxes

[1] District expenditures include appropriated funds plus additional funding from other sources, i.e., fire suppression, land acquisition, and reimbursable work for other agencies. It also includes expenditures for the Eugene Road Maintenance Organization.

[2] Non-federal dollars and value-in-kind or volunteer efforts

*FY 2001 is the first year that payments were made to the counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393).

** includes all negotiated sales (both R/W contracts and short form sawtimber sales).

Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898 of February 11, 1994, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations" directs all federal agencies to "…make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing …disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies and activities."

New projects with possible effects on minority populations and/or low-income populations will incorporate an analysis of Environmental Justice impacts to ensure any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects are identified, and reduced to acceptable levels if possible.

Forest Management

Table 15 displays the volume of timber offered by the District under the Resource Management Plan (RMP) and the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) by fiscal year. In FY 2005, 33.3 million board feet (MMBF) was sold. Cumulative information on timber harvest acres, volumes, and harvest types since the beginning of the RMP are provided in Tables18-25.

Except for the District declared Allowable Sale Quantity, projections made in the RMP are not intended as management action/direction, but rather are underlying RMP assumptions. Projected levels of activities are the approximate level expected to support the Allowable Sale Quantity.

Unresolved litigation, have limited the ability to offer timber sales at the levels anticipated by the RMP during Fiscal Year 2005 and prior years. It is not possible at this time to accurately predict the duration or effect of these short term uncertainties on the long term ability to implement the underlying assumptions that form the basis of the Allowable Sale Quantity.

Table 15 – Timber Volume Offered FY95-2005

Land Use Allocation	Offered FY 95-04 (MMBF)	Offered FY 05 (MMBF)
Matrix (GFMA)	169.8	15.7
C/DB	35.1	3.7
AMA	.3	4.4
Total ASQ Volume	205.3	23.8
Volumes from Reserves[1]	23.9	9.5
Misc. Volume[2]	.7	0
Total Volume Offered	229.8	33.3

[1] Volume offered for sale from reserves does not count toward the ASQ

[2] Contains Hardwood Volume

Abbreviations used in this table:

GFMA	General Forest Management Area
C/DB	Connectivity/Diversity Blocks
ASQ	Allowable Sale Quantity

FY 2005 Accomplishments

The quantity of timber sold from the harvest land base in FY 2005 was 23.8 million board feet (MMBF). Total volume sold including reserve volume was 33.3 MMBF. This was somewhat below the Eugene District Potential Sale Quantity (PSQ) of 33 MMBF on the matrix lands. This reduced level of offerings was mainly due to continuing ongoing litigation. Table 16 lists all volume advertised in FY 2005

Table 16 – FY 2005 Advertised Timber Sales

Sale Name	Land Use Allocation	Acres	Volume (Mbf)	Type Of Harvest	Comments
Aster	GFMA	10	92	DM	
Bear Creek	AMA	332	5966	CT DM	
Blacktop Thin	GFMA, RR	522	7635	CT, DM	
Brush Mtn	GFMA, RR	531	11524	CT, DM	
Dead Horse	GFMA, RR	140	1151	CT, DM	
Dutch Treat	LSR	98	1549	DM	
Norris Divide	C/DB	212	2213	RH, DM	
Tucker Creek	C/DB	99	1272	DM	
Totals			**31402**		

Abbreviations: GFMA (general forest management area or Matrix), AMA (adaptive management area), RR (riparian reserve), LSR (late successional reserve), C/DB (connectivity/diversity blocks),

Note: Only advertised sales are shown. No modifications, negotiated sales, or other miscellaneous volume is included. Volume shown in Table 17 is total sale volume.

Table 17 – Actual Acres and Volume Sold from the Matrix in FY 2005[1]

Land Use Allocation	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning/Density Management	
	Acres[2]	Volume[2] (MMBF)	Acres	Volume (MMBF)
GFMA	46	929	855	14764
C/DB	34	1104	277	2595
AMA			246	4407
Totals	80	2033	1378	21766

[1] Includes Modifications and Negotiated Sales
[2] Includes Right-of-Ways

Note: Table 18 includes all volume sold in FY 1995 including that sold prior to the signing of the RMP and also replacement volume awarded in accordance with the Rescissions Act.

Table 18 - Summary of Volume Sold

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY95-04 Total	First Decade ASQ	FY 05 Total
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base	204.6	333	23.8
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves	25.4	N/A	9.5
Total	**230.0**	**333**	**33.3**

ASQ = Allowable Sale Quantity

Table 19 - Summary of Volume Sold but Unawarded

Sold Unawarded (as of 09/30/01) ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	**FY95-02 Total**	**FY 03-05 Total**	**FY95-05 Total**
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base	10.8	0	10.8
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves	2.6	0	2.6
Total	**13.4**	**0**	**13.4**

Table 20 - Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Allocation

ASQ Volume (MMBF) – [1] (Harvest Land Base)	**FY95-04 Total**	**First Decade Projection**	**FY05**
Matrix (including negotiated sale, modifications, and right-of-ways	204.4	333	19.4
AMA	0.2	49	4.4
ASQ Acres – (Harvest Land Base)	**FY95-04 Total**	**First Decade Projection**	**FY05**
Matrix (including negotiated sale, modifications, and right-of-ways	9557	13293	1211
AMA	0	1020	246
Key Watershed ASQ Volume – (MMBF) (Harvest Land Base)	**FY95-04 Total**	**First Decade Projection**	**FY05**
Key Watersheds	0.2	24	4.4

[1] Includes decadal projects for matrix

Table 21 - ASQ Volume Included in Sales Sold by Harvest Types

ASQ Volume (MMBF) – (Harvest Land Base)	**FY95-04 Total**	**First Decade Projection**	**FY05**
Regeneration Harvest[1]	101.2	231.6	2.0
Commercial Thinning[2]	103.5	101.4	21.8
Total	**204.7**	**333.0**	**23.8**

[1] Includes negotiated right-of-ways and r/w in CT and DM sales

[2] Includes density management and modifications to CT & DM sales

Table 22 - Sales Sold by Harvest Type

ASQ Volume (MMBF) – (Harvest Land Base)	**FY95-04 Total**	**First Decade Projection**	**FY05**
Regeneration Harvest	3035	5371	80
Commercial Thinning	6517	7922	1378
Total	**9552**	**13293**	**1458**

Table 23 - Acres of Reserves Included in Sale Sold by Reserve Types

Reserve Acres	**FY95-04 Total**	**FY 05**
Late-Successional Reserves	484	98
Riparian Reserves	708	404
Total	**1,192**	**502**

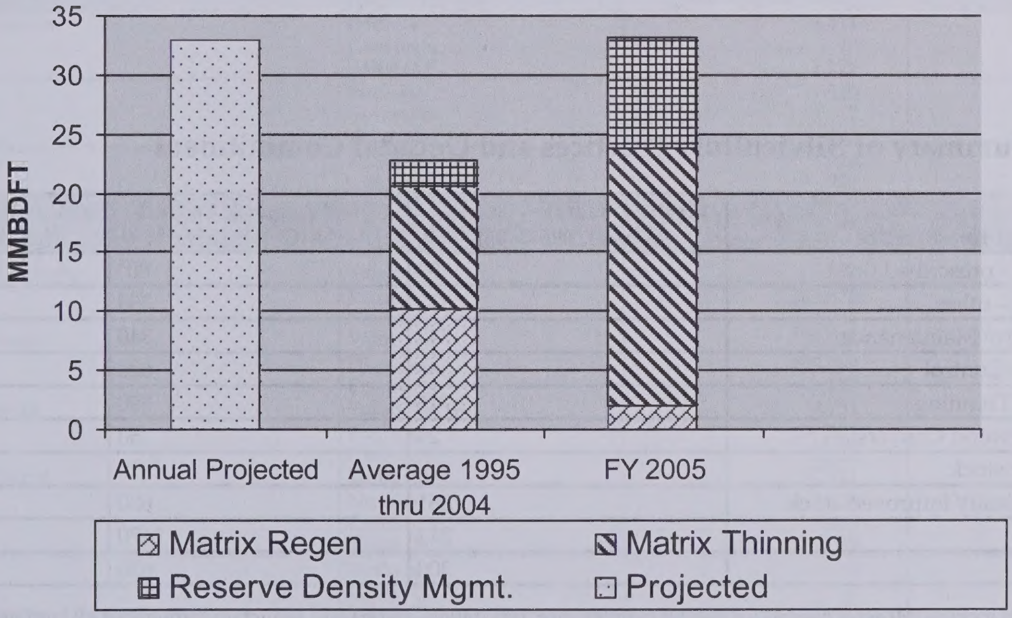
Table 24 - Regeneration Harvest Acres Sold by Age Class

Regeneration Harvest (Harvest Land Base)	FY 95-04 Total	First Decade Projection	FY05
0-70	2344	3608	80
80-140	468	1313	0
150-190	0	28	0
200+	16	422	0
Total	**2828**	**5371**	**80**

Table 25 - Commercial Thinning & Other Harvest Acres Sold by Age Class

Commercial Thinning & Other (Harvest Land Base)	FY 95-04 Total	First Decade Projection	FY05
0-70	5810	7922	1378
80-140	0	0	0
150-190	0	0	0
200+	0	0	0
Total	**5810**	**7922**	**1378**

Figure 1. Annual Timber Sale Volume Compared to the Annual Projected Volume



Silvicultural Practices

Silvicultural systems are a sequence of treatments to a forest stand to achieve the management objectives. These objectives vary according to the land use allocation. The silvicultural system depends on the ecological requirements of the communities of plants and animals and the physical characteristics of the site.

The selection of the silvicultural treatments depends on the current conditions of the forest stand. There are six general types of silviculture treatments – regeneration harvest with partial retention, site preparation following harvest, reforestation, management of young stands, commercial thinning in mid-aged stands, and management of overstory trees, snags, and large woody debris.

There are a variety of silvicultural practices for each of the silvicultural treatments. The silvicultural practices are the specific actions taken in a forest stand to achieve the management objectives. For example: reforestation may involve planting, seedling protection, and replanting to achieve the management objective of an adequately stocked forest stand.

Table 26 compares the Eugene District acres of silvicultural practices to acres projected in the RMP. **Table 27** summarizes the Eugene District accomplishments of silvicultural practices from 1996 to 2005.

FY 2005 – 214 acres (61%) of the 352 acres of planting were with genetically improved stock. The FY 2005 silviculture projects were accomplished with contracts and services totaling approximately $398,788.

Table 26 – Summary of Silviculture Practices and Decadal Commitment

Silviculture Practices	Actual Average Annual Acres (1996-2005)	RMP Average Annual Acres (RMP Table 1)	Actual Acres Vs RMP Acres (%)
Site Preparation - prescribed fire	32	80*	40
Site Preparation – other	333	350	95
Vegetation Control Maintenance	747	340	219
Animal Damage Control	363	600	61
Pre-commercial Thinning	2,715	590	460
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	29	50	58
Planting/regular stock	274	0	274
Planting – genetically improved stock	261	680	38
Fertilization	242	1670	14
Pruning	300	630	48

*Note: This does not include 990 acres needed for habitat maintenance, restoration, and hazard reduction throughout all land use allocations.

Table 27 – Summary of Silvicultural Accomplishments 1996-2005

PRACTICES	TYPE	UNITS	FY 96-99	FY 2000-03	FY 2004	FY 2005	TOTAL
Planting	Initial	Acres	2,341	1,491	0	243	4,075
	Replant	Acres	778	357	27	109	1,271
Site Preparation	Burning	Acres	281	0	0	41	322
	Manual	Acres	333	147	70	0	550
	Mechanical	Acres	1,663	1,104	10	51	2,777
Seedling Protection	Tubing	Acres	98	10	10	41	159
	Shading	Acres	34	0	0	45	79
	Netting	Acres	2,197	1,019	0	175	3,391
Vegetation	Maintenance	Acres	4,012	2,713	595	153	7,473
	Release	Acres	3,930	3,278	1,083	0	8,291
Precommercial Thinning	Manual	Acres	15,901	8,184	1,318	1,751	27,154
Pruning	Manual	Acres	153	2,644	71	130	2,998
Fertilization	Broadcast	Acres	2,418	0	0	0	2,418
		TOTALS	**34,139**	**20,947**	**3,184**	**2,739**	**60,917**

Special Forest Products

The Eugene District sold a wide variety of products under the Special Forest Products (SFP) program. Demand for SFP has remained relatively steady over the past several years. The number and quantity of products sold is dependant on product availability and/or climatic conditions. Floral and greenery sales have remained steady while mushroom sales show an increase due to more favorable weather conditions over the past years. Firewood sales have slowly increased with the availability of logging debris generated from current year timber harvest areas.

Table 28 – Special Forest Products Sold

TYPE OF PRODUCT	Unit of Measure	Total FY 98-2004	Total FY 2005
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds Contracts Value ($)*	26,411 28 1,129	7,050 6 136
Burls & Misc.	Pounds Contracts Value ($)	1,020 2 103	0
Christmas trees	Number Contracts Value ($)	928 928 4,640	67 67 335
Edibles & Medicinals	Pounds Contracts Value ($)	12,295 32 681	380 2 19
Floral & Greenery	Pounds Contracts Value ($)	1,382,678 2,241 98,014	212,820 307 14,893
Moss/Bryophytes	Pounds Contracts Value ($)	455,069 123 2,051	0
Mushrooms/Fungi	Pounds Contracts Value ($)	209,003 2,222 57,411	92,862 464 12,973
Ornamentals	Number Contracts Value ($)	2,400 3 29	0
Seed & seed cones	Bushels Contracts Value ($)	9 2 20	0
Transplants	Number Contracts Value ($)	3,036 74 543	120 4 38
Wood products/ firewood **	Cubic Feet Contracts Value ($)	220,968 1,153 31,138	26,921 159 2,926
Wood products/Posts & Poles**	Cubic Feet Contracts Value ($)		1,085 7 77
Totals	**Contracts** **Value($)**	**6,808** **195,759**	**1,016** **31,397**

*Value is in dollars received per year rounded to the next decimal point

**Does not include sawtimber reported elsewhere

Noxious Weeds

During FY 2005 the Eugene District Noxious Weed and Invasive Plant Species Program continued control efforts on noxious weeds and invasive plant species within the planning area. Control of Scotch broom, meadow knapweed, Himalayan blackberry and other invasive plant species continued along roadsides. Manual and mechanical control methods were used to control weeds and invasive plants. Contractors, the Alma Forest Work Camp and Juvenile Forest work camp crews performed the work. The work crews are directed by the Lane County Sheriff's Department and the Department of Youth Services. Funding for the work came from Title II and Title III of the "Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000". Other funds were used to treat Threatened and Endangered plants at the West Eugene Wetlands and Bureau Sensitive plants on forested uplands.

In FY 2005 the District's integrated weed management program focused on mechanical, manual, and existing biological control methods. The District continued using the hot foam treatment system (Waipuna) for treating noxious weeds. The system was used to treat False brome (an invasive grass) and knotweed (Japanese and Giant). The treatment results from 2004 for knotweed did show a decrease in the number of stems in each site.

The District Noxious Weed and Invasive Plant Species working group continues control efforts and is involved in planning future control, and inventory projects on the District. Approximately 3700 acres of District lands were inventoried for twenty-six species of invasive and noxious plants. This completes the inventory for the Siuslaw Resource Area. The results of the inventory show an increase in the amount of False brome infestations in Siuslaw Resource Area. A new species of knapweed (Diffuse) was found. The District Noxious Weed and Invasive Species Coordinator is working with the District Noxious Weed and Invasive Plant Species working group to implement the Strategies for the Management and Control of Invasive Plant species on the Eugene District. Review of the District Prevention Plan confirm that employees were implementing the plan. The working group is exploring inexpensive methods for washing District vehicles and equipment. The Coordinator continues to be involved with the False Brome and Knotweed working groups.

The District continues to be involved with the Northwest Weed Management Partnership, NWMP (formerly known as Northwest Oregon Invasive Management Partnership, NWORIMP). NWMP, now has partnerships with counties in Southwest Washington. The partnership coordinator continues to work with concerned citizens, public agencies, and non-governmental organizations. The partnership coordinator presented grant writing workshops for interested members of the weed management areas. The partnership and cooperative weed management areas presented weed tours, identification workshops and workshops on knotweed injection treatment methods. The Eugene District is involved with the Mid-Coast WMA (Western Lane county) and the Upper Willamette WMA (Eastern Lane county). The District continues work with the WMA's to share information, coordinate control efforts where possible, and explore funding opportunities for shared projects.

Table 29 – Integrated Noxious Weed Management

Treatment	Species	FY96-2000 Acres	FY01 Acres	FY02 Acres	FY03 Acres	FY04 Acres	FY 05 Acres
Manual	Scotch broom Blackberry	313	446	1316	819	1231	1000
	False Brome	0	0	1	30	60	80
	Meadow knapweed	71	18	18	18	18	18
	Japanese Knotweed	0	0	2	2	5	5
	English Ivy	0	1	1	1	2	0
Biological	Scotch broom	260	0*	0*	0*	0	0
	Meadow knapweed	150	0*	0*	0*	0	0

*No Biological control releases were made on the District in FY 2001; however, the effects of previous releases continue to impact noxious weed species for which they were targeted.

Fire/Burning

All fuels treatment activities were accomplished meeting the DOI 9214 Prescribed Fire Management Policy and in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management and Visibility Protection plans. In FY 2005, prescribed fire and fuels management activities occurred on 92 acres.

Table 30 – Fuels Management

Total Treatment Acres – FY 1996-2005							
Treatment Type	FY 96-2000	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total
Mechanical	1,284	408	112	8	178	51	2041
Manual	179	29	18	9	74	0	309
Broadcast burning	25	0	0	0	2	41	68

FY 2005 On-District Fires: 7 fires for a total of 6.8 acres. Eugene District personnel and resources were dispatched to a total of 46 "off district" fires during the 2005 fire season.

Table 31 – Fire Management

Eugene District Fires 1996-2005							
General Cause	FY 96-2000	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total
Lightning	5	4	1	10	0	5	25
Human caused	37	11	20	14	15	2	99

Access and Right-of-Way

Due to the intermingled nature of the public and private lands within the District, each party must cross the lands of the other to access their lands and resources, such as timber. On the majority of the District this has been accomplished through Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements with adjacent land owners. The individual agreements and associated permits are subject to the regulations that were in effect when the agreements were executed or assigned. Additional rights-of-way have been granted for the construction of driveways, utility lines, water pipelines, legal ingress and egress, construction and use of communication sites, etc.

In FY 2005, the following actions were accomplished:

Short term permits issued for timber hauling over existing roads	6
Short term permits terminated (case closures)	7
Existing permits amended to permit use of an existing road	2
Existing permits amended to permit new construction across BLM land.	1
New reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements consummated	0
Supplements to establish fees for use of existing roads executed	9
Supplements to permit new construction across BLM land executed	13
Agreements partially assigned to new landowners	4
New Communication Site Grants issued	0

In FY 2006 we anticipate requests for similar types of actions.

Transportation/Roads

The Western Oregon Transportation Management Plan was completed in 1996 and updated in 2002. One of the stated objectives of the plan is to comply with ACS objectives. As part of the watershed analysis process, road inventories and identified drainage features that may pose a risk to aquatic or other resource values are discussed and documented.

The activities that are identified in watershed analyses as a recommendation include:

- surfacing dirt roads
- replacing deteriorated culverts
- replacing log fill culverts
- replacing undersized culverts in perennial streams to meet 100-year flood event.

Other efforts were made to reduce overall road miles by closure or elimination of roads.

Under the terms of negotiated Right of Way agreements, 1.54 miles of new, permanent roads were constructed by permittees on BLM lands to gain access to private lands for harvest.

Table 32 - Roads (Decommissioned)

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Fully Decommissioned (miles)	9.79	0.78	14.3	4.41	3.03	11.02
Decommissioned (miles)	9.87	21.31	6.88	4.26	5.04	1.80

Road Decommissioning by Resource Area:

FY 2000-2002	
McKenzie Resource Area	15.44 miles of Full Decommissioning
	13.16 miles of Decommissioning
South Valley Resource Area	8.18 miles of Full Decommissioning
	.13 miles of Decommissioning
Coast Range Resource Area	1.25 miles of Full Decommissioning
	24.77 miles of Decommissioning
FY 2003-2004	
Upper Willamette Resource Area	5.42 miles of Decommissioning
	3.82 miles of Full Decommissioning
Siuslaw Resource Area	3.88 miles of Decommissioning
	3.62 miles of Full Decommissioning
FY 2005	
Upper Willamette Resource Area	0 miles of Decommissioning
	5.75 miles of Full Decommissioning
Siuslaw Resource Area	1.80 miles of Decommissioning
	5.27 miles of Full Decommissioning

To protect the remaining high quality habitats, existing system and non-system roads within Key Watersheds should be reduced through decommissioning or a reduction in road mileage. The intent is to have no net increase in the amount of roads in Key Watersheds. Table 33 lists the Key Watersheds in the Eugene District and road mileage in them before the NFP and in subsequent years.

Table 33 Road Status in Key Watersheds

KEY WATERSHED	FY 94 MILES OF ROAD	FY 99-2004 MILES OF ROAD	FY 2005 MILES OF ROAD	NET GAIN/ DECREASE
Bear Marten	81.3	82.3	82.6	* +1.3
Upper Smith River	7.4	7.4	7.4	0
Steamboat Creek	0.5	0.5	0.5	0
North Fork Smith River	0.6	0.6	0.6	0
Total Miles	89.8	90.8	91.1	* +1.3

***Note:** One mile of the 1.3 mile increase was the result of a pre-Forest Plan timber sale that was sold and not awarded in November 1991. This sale, Martin Power, was later awarded unmodified from its original design in October 1995 under the authority of the Rescissions Act. Road construction and timber harvest occurred in 1996. The .3 increase was the result of approximately 1500 feet of excavated temporary road built in the key watershed this past fiscal year (to facilitate harvest of Bear Creek timber sale). One of the two spur roads, approximately 850 feet, was rocked. After sale activities are complete, the rock surfacing will be removed and both spur roads will be excavator tilled.

Road Maintenance – The road maintenance program underwent a major reorganization during FY05. A new state wide Maintenance Organization was implemented with overall management at the State Office and individual units at each District. Annual maintenance of the transportation system is the primary focus with supplementary special project work. The road maintenance crews completed over 510 miles of annual road maintenance and active hauls (blading, brushing, culvert cleaning, drainage, patch rock, etc.). In addition the following special project work was accomplished:

- 5 culvert replacements
- 17 stockpile sites prepared for Deferred Maintenance project
- 2200 feet road decommissioning

Energy and Minerals

There were no plans of operations submitted for FY 96-2005. One mining notice was received. Mining claim compliance inspections numbered 10 for FY 96, 30 for FY 97, 15 for FY 98, 5 for FY 99, 10 for FY 2000, and 12 for FY 2001, and 10 for FYs 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005. There were 10 mineral permit sales for FY 2002, 10 in FY 2003, 8 in FY 2004, and 10 in FY 2005.

Land Tenure Adjustments

See the RMP Summary at the beginning of this document for statistics on the land tenure changes and land use authorization/realty trespass case activities during the period. The table does not include data for lands purchased with Land and Water Conservation Fund money for the West Eugene Wetlands Project (WEW) because the WEW is managed under the West Eugene Wetlands Plan rather than the Eugene RMP.

There were no title transfers under the *Color-of-Title Act* or the *Recreation and Public Purposes Act*. There were also no land transfers to or from other public agencies (see Table 17 of the RMP/ROD). The recommended transfers between BLM and the U.S. Forest Service would require legislation from Congress.

No Net Loss Policy – Section 3 of Public Law 105-321 established a policy of "No Net Loss" of O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands in western Oregon. The Act requires that, when selling, purchasing, and exchanging land, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) may neither 1) reduce the total acres of O&C and CBWR lands nor 2) reduce the number of acres of O&C, CBWR, and Public Domain land that are available for timber harvest below what existed on October 30, 1998. The Act requires BLM to ensure that the acres have not been reduced on a 10-year basis.

Table 35 lists the land status and available timber harvest acreage changes resulting from land sales, purchases, and exchanges completed between October 30, 1998 and September 30, 2005.

Table 34 – General Road Maintenance Accomplishments

Total Roads Maintained	510	Miles
Grade Road Surface	325	Miles
Clean Drainage (ditches)	434	Miles
Cut Brush	416	Miles
Clear Right-of-Way debris	17,599	cubic yards
Culverts cleaned	2,651	Each
Crushed patch rock	5,281	cubic yards hauled
Pit Run Rock hauled	85	cubic yards
Hot Mix patch material	1,350	Tons
Broom Asphalt surface	191	Miles
Roads Snow Plowed	27	Miles

Table 35 – NO NET LOSS REPORT

TYPE OF ACTION*	Name/Serial Number	ACQUIRED ACRES					DISPOSED ACRES				
		Land Status		Available for Timber Harvest			Land Status		Available for Timber Harvest		
		O&C	CBWR	O&C	CBWR	PD	O&C	CBWR	O&C	CBWR	PD
Purchase	OR 45987	250	-	-	-	-	222	-	-	-	40
Purchase	OR 54610	0	0	0	0	0					
Purchase	OR 54027	0	0	0	0	0					
Purchase	OR 56179	0	0	0	0	0					
Purchase	OR 54388	0	0	0	0	0					
Sale	OR 55430										N/A
Sale	OR55429										N/A
Sale	OR 48830						0	0			1.21

*Sale, Purchase, or Exchange

Withdrawals – Table 18 and Appendix L of the RMP/ROD contain 34 recommendations for making new withdrawals from the public land laws and the mining laws, for revoking existing withdrawals, and for modifying existing withdrawals. None of these actions were completed in FY 2005. Implementation of the recommendations has been delayed due to Realty work load priorities, but is expected to be accomplished gradually over a number of years as work loads permit.

Hazardous Materials

In FY05, there were six emergency response incidents where the emergency response contractor was utilized to investigate/remove abandoned hazardous wastes from the public lands at a cost of approximately $17,400. Hazardous Waste removed from these sites included drug lab waste, paints, solvents, oils, and corrosives. Approximately 10 incidents of illegal dumping were investigated that were solid waste. Two hazardous materials contingency plans were updated. A Comprehensive Assessment of Safety, Health and the Environment (CASHE) audit was completed in July.

Cadastral Survey

In FY05, Cadastral Survey began rebuilding the Eugene District program and accomplished all of the requests from Upper Willamette Resource Area and all of the immediate requests from Siuslaw Resource Area. This included approximately 4 miles of survey, 3 miles of posted federal boundaries, and 6 brass cap monuments. Also a Field Investigative Survey was performed for Upper Willamette which confirmed the accuracy of 7 miles of Private Survey, 2 ½ miles of Posted Boundary, and 7 monuments. Cadastral also did a ¼ mile Trespass Investigation in Siuslaw.

Cadastral performed record research and risk analysis for nearly 50 miles of Federal Boundaries in Upper Willamette and 15 miles for Siuslaw to determine potential Survey for their Commercial Thinning Program. The area in Upper Willamette consists of over 3,000 acres; with approximately 15 MMBF and a value of over $1/2 million.

Technical Support was provided for over 50 information requests from private Land Surveyors, the public, and District employees. In addition Cadastral provided field support to State survey crews to complete work in SW Washington.

Law Enforcement

The Eugene District has one full-time Law Enforcement Ranger who performs law enforcement duties throughout the District. The District works cooperatively with other agencies such as the Oregon State Police, Eugene City Police Department, Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Forest Service, FBI, and the Douglas, Lane and Linn County Sheriff's Offices who provide law enforcement services on public land. The District receives investigative assistance and support from BLM Special Agents who work in the Oregon State Office.

Law enforcement efforts on the District focus on patrol, investigating criminal activities, and physical security to provide for employee and public safety and to protect natural resources and property. Incidents and violations have involved timber theft, wildlife poaching, marijuana cultivation, methamphetamine labs, trash dumping, recreation, illegal occupancy, abandoned vehicles, timber protest, special forest products, and fisheries.

Law enforcement efforts have included educating the public in the field and classroom, issuing verbal and written warnings and citations, and making arrests. Law enforcement works closely with and coordinates their activities with BLM employees in all disciplines.

Law enforcement handled the following number of cases:

FY97-2004	FY 2004	FY 2005
2088	247	216

Law enforcement activity is expected to increase as the population of Lane County continues to grow.

Geographic Information System

The BLM Eugene District utilizes Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as a day-to-day tool in resource management that allows BLM to display and analyze complex resource issues in a fast and efficient manner. We are actively updating and enhancing resource data as conditions change and additional field information is gathered. GIS plays a fundamental role in ecosystem management that allows BLM to track constantly changing conditions, analyze complex resource relationships, and take an organized approach for managing data. GIS information may be viewed or downloaded by accessing the following url: http://www.or.blm.gov/.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Analysis and Documentation

NEPA Documentation

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires Federal agencies to analyze the environmental effects of their actions and to consider reasonable alternatives to proposed actions that will avoid or minimize adverse effects. Regulations also direct Federal agencies to encourage and facilitate public involvement in decisions which affect the quality of the human environment.

The review of proposed actions to ensure NEPA compliance occurs in one of five ways: exempt actions, categorical exclusions, administrative determinations, environmental assessments, or environmental impact statements.

Some proposed actions are exempt from NEPA procedural or documentation requirements: Congressionally exempt actions, emergency actions, and rejections of proposed actions. The BLM NEPA Handbook provides additional information on exempt actions (BLM NEPA Handbook H-1790-1, p. I-1).

A categorical exclusion (CX) is used for categories of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have significant environmental effects, and, therefore, do not require an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. The Department of the Interior and BLM have prepared a list of exceptions to categorical exclusion, describing extraordinary circumstances in which a normally excluded action may have a significant environmental effect. Categorically excluded actions are subjected to sufficient internal review to determine whether they meet any of the exceptions to categorical exclusion. Categorical exclusion reviews are posted on the Eugene District planning website (http://www.edo.or.blm.gov/planning/index.htm), but there is no public comment period associated with Categorical Exclusion reviews.

An administrative determination is a determination by BLM that NEPA documentation previously prepared fully covers a proposed action, and no additional analysis is needed. This procedure is often used in conjunction with a plan conformance determination. These determinations are documented in a Documentation of Land Use Plan Conformance and NEPA Adequacy (DNA). DNAs are posted on the Eugene District planning website (http://www.edo.or.blm.gov/planning/index.htm), but there is no public comment period associated with DNAs.

An environmental assessment (EA) is prepared to assess the effects of actions that are not exempt from NEPA, are not categorically excluded, and are not covered by an existing environmental document. An EA is a concise document that serves to briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether a proposed action or alternative will significantly affect the quality of the human environment (significance is defined in 40 CFR 1508.27). If the impacts are determined to be insignificant, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is prepared that briefly states the reasons the proposed action and/or alternatives will not have a significant effect on the human environment. For most actions analyzed with an EA, BLM solicits input from the public on the scope of the analysis before preparing the EA. Eas are posted on the Eugene District planning website (http://www.edo.or.blm.gov/planning/index.htm), and Eas for most actions have a public comment period prior to a decision.

When a proposed action is projected to have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment, an EIS must be prepared. An EIS is a detailed statement with format requirements and opportunities for public involvement set forth in regulation (40 CFR 1502).

Eugene District Environmental Documentation, Fiscal Years 1996 through 2005
For fiscal year 2005, the Eugene District completed 37 CEs, 17 DNAs, and 7 EAs. During fiscal years 1996-2005, the District completed 529 CEs, 28 DNAs, 206 EAs, one Draft EIS, one Final EIS, and two Records of Decision.

Eugene District Resource Managment Plan Monitoring FY 2005

Executive Summary

Findings

This document represents the tenth (1996- 2005) monitoring report of the Eugene District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision, June 1995. This monitoring report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of the Resource Management Plan for fiscal year 2005. This report does not include other monitoring conducted by the Eugene District which is identified in either activity plans or project plans. This report does not contain the results of Regional level NFP implementation monitoring conducted through the Regional Ecosystem Office, Portland, Oregon.

The Resource Management Plan monitoring effort for fiscal year 2005 addressed the 50 program level implementation questions and the 63 project level questions. The Eugene District chose to separate "program level" questions from "project level" questions. These questions, and monitoring answers, are found in Appendix B and C, respectively. These questions were originally published in the Eugene RMP/ROD, June 1995. The effectiveness and validation monitoring questions included in the RMP/ROD are being conducted and answered on a broader scale through the Regional Ecosystem Office.

Monitoring results found full compliance with both the program level and project specific monitoring questions with the exception of some variation in the level of activities in the Timber management and Silviculture program compared to the assumed levels in the Resource Management Plan.

One question pertained to the Timber Resources: **"By land use allocation, how do timber sale volumes, harvested acres, and the age and type of regeneration harvest stands compare to the projections in the SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP?"** Legal, administrative, and Northwest Forest Plan implementation challenges have limited the ability to offer timber sales at the levels anticipated in the RMP. Cumulative progress for the 1st decade (1995 through 2004) shows Eugene District sold timber sale volume to be approximately 62 percent of anticipated levels in the RMP. FY 05 volume offered was 72% of projected levels in the RMP.

Another question pertained to silvicultural activities: **"Were the silvicultural (e.g., planting with genetically selected stock, fertilization, release, and thinning) and forest health practices anticipated in the calculation of the expected sale quantity implemented?"** These activities have varied from the assumed levels in the Resource Management Plan because of a variety of circumstances including the limited ability to offer timber sales, particularly regeneration harvest timber sales at the anticipated level.

Recommendations and Conclusions

Analysis of the fiscal year 2005 monitoring results concludes that the Eugene District has complied with all Resource Management Plan management action/direction with the exceptions noted above. No major change in management action/direction or Resource Management Plan implementation is warranted at this time.

Two amendments to the Northwest Forest Plan were finalized in 2004. These amendments, Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements and Record of Decisions, removed the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines and clarified language in the Aquatic Conservation Strategy.

A formal Resource Management Plan (RMP) evaluation of the Eugene District RMP was also completed in fiscal year 2004. Periodic evaluations of land use plans and environmental review procedures are required by the Bureau's planning regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1610.4-9) to determine the status of ongoing plan implementation, conformance and monitoring.

The Eugene evaluation served as a review of cumulative progress for the composite fiscal year period of 1995 through 2003 and assessed the progress of implementation and meeting the objectives of the RMP. This evaluation determined that, with the exception of a few program areas, all RMP program management actions/objectives were being implemented at, or near, a100 percent completion rate. However, the evaluation stated that, *"some program-level needs or opportunities are identified in the special area management and recreation management (primarily Off-Highway-Vehicle) programs. These were minor in scope and do not necessarily warrant an amendment or revision at this time. However, numerous procedural constraints and restrictions have limited the ability of the Eugene District to fully implement the timber management program. While the timber management program can continue to perform over the short-term in conformance with the RMP, there may be opportunities to better balance competing mandates of existing laws through an RMP revision or amendment process."* For these reasons and as explained in the "Introduction" section of this APS an RMP revision will be initiated in FY 2005 and will conclude in approximately FY 2008.

Monitoring

Eugene District Implementation Monitoring is based on a process developed by the Eugene District Ecosystem CORE Team, a group of senior resource specialists. The original basis was Appendix D of the ROD/RMP, but questions from the interagency monitoring effort were also incorporated or used to clarify issues of concern. The District monitoring team consists of the District Ecosystem CORE Team members. The monitoring team assembles all the projects completed for each fiscal year. All projects that had a Categorical Exclusion (CE) or Environmental Assessment (EA) were included in the pool to be sampled. The CE or EA were considered the "action" that varied in size from small localized projects to silvicultural contracts spanning the entire District. A monitoring question package derived from Appendix D of the Eugene RMP was prepared for the District.

Five categories were established to stratify projects into similar types for sampling to ensure that a variety of project types were included, and that some of all types of projects were monitored. The categories were (1) timber sales, (2) silvicultural projects, (3) roads and construction, (4) habitat restoration, and (5) other. A 20 percent random sample was selected from each category. Projects selected for monitoring for fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 are shown in Table 36.

The Eugene District is separated into two (2) Resource Areas – Upper Willamette and Siuslaw. The Resource Area staffs prepared answers to the monitoring questions for the individual actions based on a review of the files and NEPA documentation. A monitoring team consisting of members of the District Ecosystem Core Team reviewed individual project monitoring packages.

Each year some projects selected for monitoring have not been completed. For the purposes of monitoring, "completed" is defined as all ground disturbing work done for projects other than timber sales. For timber sales, "completed" is defined as yarding of the timber has been completed. Site preparation is not included but may be reexamined if deemed necessary at the time it is completed.

Only completed projects were monitored. If a project was not completed at the time it was selected for monitoring, it was carried over to the next monitoring period or when it was completed. Table 37 shows those carryover projects that are yet to be completed. The table does not show those projects that were originally carried over to another fiscal year, but for which the monitoring has now been completed. **Appendix C** has the results of the FY 2005 Project Level monitoring, while **Appendix B** has the results of the FY 2005 Program Level monitoring that are completed by the staff specialists on the Eugene District.

Province Level Implementation Monitoring

In FY 2005 the NFP province level implementation monitoring effort continued and focused on projects that have been under-represented in previous years monitoring efforts as well as continuing to monitor process type questions at the watershed level. Projects to be monitored were prioritized with density management projects within LSR's having the highest priority followed by prescribed fire, grazing, mining and recreation.

Two separate teams, one to monitor the Willamette Province and one to monitor the Coast Range Province, were selected to continue with Province level implementation monitoring. There were Federal agency representatives and community members on the teams.

The teams addressed 114 revised and improved questions on randomly prioritized projects as described above. Specific results can be seen in the report titled, *"Results of the FY 2005 Implementation Monitoring Program"*, which is expected to be available from Regional Ecosystem Office, Spring 2006. Reports can also be accessed on the internet (http://www.reo.gov/monitoring /reports).

Effectiveness Monitoring

Effectiveness monitoring is a longer range program than implementation monitoring and time must pass to measure many of the factors of concern. Forest Plan effectiveness monitoring will be done at the regional or province scale. Effectiveness monitoring of the Eugene RMP will incorporate these regional and province findings and may also conduct specific effectiveness monitoring as well. The overall strategy, logic, and design of the effectiveness monitoring program for the Northwest Forest Plan was discussed in the general technical report number PNW-GTR-437, January 1999. This report provides the scientific basis for the effectiveness monitoring program and discusses specific modules for monitoring priority resources. These modules and priority resources are (1) late-successional and old growth forest, (2) northern spotted owl, (3) marbled murrelet, (4) aquatic-riparian ecosystems (5) socioeconomic, and (6) tribal relationships.

The 10 year NFP monitoring and evaluation report was completed in 2005. This is a research-monitoring evaluation on the effectiveness of the entire NFP. This report will provide insights into how well the plan is working, including changes that might be needed to the monitoring program itself.

Additional information on the effectiveness monitoring program can be found on the internet (http://www.reo.gov/monitoring).

Table 36 – Eugene District Projects Selected for Implementation Monitoring, FY 2002-2005

	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05
Timber Sales	• Twin Prairie	• Nelson Way • Blackberry Hole • Lost Guiley • Laurel Curves	• Upper Cash Cr.	• Bear Cr.
Silvicultural Projects	• None	• None	• None	• LSR Non-Commercial Treatments
Roads and Construction	• Hult Pond Dam • Lower McK Rd. Decommission	• Millican Access	• Triangle Lake Rockfall Repair	• Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
Habitat Restoration	• Congden Cr. Habitat Improvement Project	• Siuslaw Fire EFRP	• Aster Vialis Habitat Enhancement • Lower Cash Meadow	• McKenzie River Habitat Modifications
Other	• Clay Cr. Water System • South Lane TV	• None	• Checkpoint 5 Trail	• McGowan EEA Improvements

Table 37 – Carryover Projects, Fiscal Years 2002-2005

	FY02	FY03	FY 2004	FY05
Timber Sales	• Torched Mill • Twin Prairie	• Nelson Way • Blackberry Hole • Lost Guiley • Laurel Curves	• Upper Cash Cr. • Blackberry Hole • Laurel Curves	• Upper Cash Cr • Blackberry Hole
Silvicultural Projects	• None	• None	• None	• None
Roads and Construction	• Hult Pond Dam • Lower McK. Rd. Decommission	• Lower McK Rd. Decommission • Millican Access	• Lower Mck Rd Decommission	• Lower McK Rd. Decommission
Habitat Restoration	• None	• None	• Aster Vialis Habitat Enhancement • Lower Cash Meadow	• Aster Vialis Habitat Enhancement • Lower Cash Meadow • McKenzie River Habitat Modifications
Other	• South Lane TV	• South Lane TV	• South Lane TV	• None

Appendix A

Summary of Plan Maintenance Actions Since 1995

The Eugene District's Resource Management Plan Record of Decision was approved in May 1995. Since that time, Eugene has begun implementation of the plan across the entire spectrum of resources and land use allocations. As the plan is implemented it sometimes becomes necessary to make minor changes, refinements, or clarifications.

Potential minor changes, refinements, or clarifications in the plan may take the form of maintenance actions. Maintenance actions respond to minor data changes and incorporation of activity plans. This maintenance is limited to further refining or documenting a previously approved decision incorporated in the plan. Plan maintenance will not result in expansion of the scope of resource uses or restriction or change the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved Resource Management Plan. Maintenance actions are not considered a plan amendment and do not require the formal public involvement and interagency coordination process undertaken for plan amendments.

Important plan maintenance will be documented in the Eugene District Annual Program Summary. Examples of possible plan maintenance issues that would involve clarification may include the level of accuracy of measurements needed to establish Riparian Reserve widths, measurement of coarse woody debris, etc. Much of this type of clarification or refinement involves issues that have been examined by the Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) and contained in subsequent instruction memos from the BLM Oregon State Office. Depending on the issue, not all plan maintenance will necessarily be reviewed and coordinated with the Regional Ecosystem Office or Provincial Advisory Committee. Plan maintenance is also described in the Eugene District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision, page 109.

Summary of Plan Maintenance June 1995 thru September 2005

1996

Oregon State Office Guidance

1. Memo directing changes in surveys for arthropods 11/8/96 - BLM IB-OR-97-045
2. Memo implementing REO memo on management of lynx 6/28/96 - BLM IM-OR-96-97
3. Memo on protocols for S&M amphibians 3/19/96 - BLM IB-OR-96-006
4. Memo on dwarf mistletoe 8/15/96 - BLM IB-OR-95-443
5. Memo on plan maintenance 7/5/96 - OR IB-OR-96-294
6. Memo on implementing CWD S&G 11/19/96 - BLM IB-OR-96-064

Clarification Originating at the Eugene BLM District – The implementation issues shown below did not result in plan maintenance but the resolution of the issue resulted in guidance to the District to assist in RMP implementation.

1. Snag recruitment in the Matrix
2. Hardwood retention in harvest areas
3. Maximum harvest area size
4. Management of riparian features when they do not clearly meet the definitions of

Riparian Reserves as stated in the ROD

5. Reserves surrounding wetlands of less than 1 acre
6. Criteria to be applied in determination of regeneration or intermediate harvest

1997

The Eugene District continually worked on maintenance of the Eugene District Resource Management Plan. The following refinements and clarifications to the Resource Management Plan have been completed.

- Area control rotation of connectivity blocks - dated 6/23/97 - Permits greater flexibility in amounts of harvest from connectivity blocks to better achieve objectives of connectivity blocks.

- Clarification of purpose of connectivity/diversity blocks in the South Valley Resource Area dated 7/18/97.

- Perpendicular yarding across stream channels dated 9/2/97 allows yarding angles to streams to be between 45 and 90 degrees.

MEMORANDUM REFERENCE	SUBJECT SUMMARY OR DESCRIPTION
REO Memorandum dated 4/7/95	Clarifies access for key watersheds, how to meet S&G for no net increases in roads where third parties have access rights.
REO Memorandum	Memo exempting certain Silvicultural activities from LSR assessment requirements. Interagency Memorandum dated 7/5/95
BLM IM OR-95-123	Memo clarifying when watershed analysis is and is not required for minor activities in Riparian Reserves.
REO Memorandum dated 7/24/95	Memo changing status of dwarf mistletoe in Table C-3 of the ROD.
REO Memorandum dated 12/15/95	Memo clarifying adaptive management process
REO Memorandum dated 12/15/95	Memo clarifying REO review of LSR assessments
REO Memorandum dated 4/26/96	Additional guidance on LSR assessment reviews
REO Memorandum dated 9/6/96	Draft memo limiting surveys for certain arthropods to southern range.
REO Memorandum dated 6/11/96	Memo changing provisions regarding the management of the lynx.
REO Memorandum dated 7/9/96	Memo exempting certain commercial thinning projects in LSRs and MLSAs from REO review.
REO Memorandum dated 9/30/96	Memo amending commercial thinning exemption in LSRs.
Interagency Memorandum dated 11/1/96	Interagency Memo clarifying the implementation of BLM IM-OR-97-007 S&M component 2 species; contains definitions of S&G terms such as "ground disturbing" and "implemented."
REO Memorandum dated 2/27/97	Memo clarifying requirement by REO to review AMA plans.
REO Memorandum dated 3/22/95	Memo reviewing BLM site potential tree height determination.
REO Memorandum dated 10/13/94	Memo reviewing BLM's interpretation of Coarse Woody Debris requirements.
REO Memorandum	Removal of *Buxbazlmia p*. From S&M list.
REO Memorandum dated 8/31/95	Memo on LSR boundary adjustments.

x

1998

Clarification when a project is implemented in context of component 2 Survey and Manage – S&G C-5 of NFP ROD and Management Action/Direction 2.c., page 22 of the RMP ROD states that "surveys must precede the design of activities that will be implemented in [FY] 1997 or later". The interagency interpretation is that the "NEPA decision equals implemented" in context of component 2 species survey requirements. Projects with NEPA decisions to be signed before June 1, 1997 have transition rules that are described in IM OR-97-007 (Information from Oregon State Office Instruction Memorandum OR-97-007).

Conversion to Cubic Measurement System – Beginning in fiscal year 1998 (October 1997 sales), all timber sales (negotiated and advertised) will be measured and sold based upon cubic measurement rules. All timber sales will be sold based upon volume of hundred cubic feet (CCF). The Eugene District RMP/ROD declared an allowable harvest level of 6.1 million cubic feet. Information is from Oregon State Office Instruction Memorandum OR-97-045.

Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act of 1998 – Requirements affecting the District are a policy of no-net-loss of O&C or Public Domain Land in carrying out sales, purchases, and exchanges in the geographic area which includes the Eugene District. This legislation is adopted as part of the RMP decision.

1999

No Plan maintenance activities to report.

2000

Survey and Manage Record of Decision – The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture signed the Record of Decision (ROD) on Jan. 12, 2001 that finalized changes to the "Survey and Manage" mitigation measures in the Northwest Forest Plan. These mitigation measures, in conjunction with other elements of the NW Forest Plan, provide direction for managing the approximately 400 rare species that are thought to be closely associated with late-successional forests. The ROD implements alternative 1 of the Final SEIS, with modifications, and will provide approximately the same level of protection intended in the NWFP but will also eliminate inconsistent or redundant direction and establish a process for adding or removing species when new information becomes available. Survey and Manage requirements apply to all forest-management activities, such as timber harvesting, prescribed burning, trail construction, road construction or other activities that could disturb habitats of the species covered within the ROD.

Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS may be obtained by writing the Regional Ecosystem Office at PO Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97208, or they can be accessed at http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfpnepa.

This Record of Decision effectively amends the Eugene Resource Management Plan/ Record of Decision (June 1995) for Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines.

2001

Survey and Manage Record of Decision The Survey and Manage mitigation in the Northwest Forest Plan was amended in January 2001 through the signing of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the *"Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines."* The intent of the amendment was to incorporate up-to-date science into management of Survey and Manage species and to utilize the agencies' limited resources more efficiently. The ROD provides approximately the same level of protection intended in the Northwest Forest Plan but eliminates inconsistent and redundant direction and establishes a process for adding or removing species when new information becomes available.

The ROD reduced the number of species requiring the Survey and Manage mitigation, dropping 72 species in all or part of their range. The remaining species were then placed into 6 different management categories, based on their relative rarity, whether surveys can be easily conducted, and whether there is uncertainty as to their need to be included in this mitigation. The following table shows a break down of the placement of these 346 species, and a brief description of management actions required for each.

Redefine Categories Based on Species Characteristics

Relative Rarity	Pre-Disturbance Surveys Practical	Pre-Disturbance Surveys Not Practical	Status Undetermined Pre-disturbance Surveys Not Practical
Rare	Category A - 57 species • Manage All Known Sites • Pre-Disturbance Surveys • Strategic Surveys	Category B - 222 species • Manage All Known Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys	Category E - 22 species • Manage All Known Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys
Uncommon	Category C - 10 species • Manage High-Priority Sites • Pre-Disturbance Surveys • Strategic Surveys	**Category D - 14 species[4]** • Manage High-Priority Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys	Category F - 21 species • N/A • N/A • Strategic Surveys

[1] Includes three species for which pre-disturbance surveys are not necessary.

The ROD identifies species management direction for each of the above categories. Uncommon species categories C and D require the management of "high priority" sites only, while category F requires no known site management. The new Standards and Guidelines also establish an in-depth process for reviewing and evaluating the placement of species into the different management categories. This process allows for adding, removing, or moving species around into various categories, based on the new information acquired through our surveys.

Approval of the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines* amended the Standards and Guidelines contained in the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision related to Survey and Manage, Protection Buffers, Protect Sites from Grazing, Manage Recreation Areas to Minimize Disturbance to Species, and Provide Additional Protection for Caves, Mines, and Abandoned Wooden Bridges and Buildings That are Used as Roost Sites for Bats. These standards and guidelines were removed and replaced by the contents of the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines*.

Plan Maintenance actions to delete all references to Management Action/Direction for Survey and Manage and Protection Buffer species in the Eugene District Resource Management Plan and Appendices and adopt the Standards and Guidelines contained in the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures* are required in response to the Record of Decision.

Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS may be obtained by writing the Regional Ecosystem Office at PO Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97208, or they can be accessed at http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfpnepa..

2002

RMP Evaluation Interval The RMP, in the Use of the Completed Plan section, established a three year interval for conducting plan evaluations. The purpose of a plan evaluation is to determine if there is significant new information and or changed circumstance to warrant amendment or revision of the plan. The ecosystem approach of the RMP is based on long term management actions to achieve multiple resource objectives including; habitat development, species protection, and commodity outputs. The relatively short three year cycle has been found to be inappropriate for determining if long term goals and objectives will be met. A five year interval is more appropriate given the resource management actions and decisions identified in the RMP. The Annual Program Summaries and Monitoring Reports continue to provide the cumulative RMP accomplishments. Changes to the RMP continue through appropriate amendments and plan maintenance actions. A five year interval for conducting evaluations is consistent with the BLM planning regulations as revised in November 2000.

The State Director's decision to change the evaluation interval from three years to five years was made on March 8, 2002. The next evaluation of the Eugene District RMP will address implementation through September 2003.

Results of the Third Year RMP Evaluation

On July 31, 2001, the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon and Washington, issued the following findings based on the Third Year Evaluation of the Eugene District RMP.

"A reduction of the harvest land base available for planned timber harvest has resulted from requirements of the RMP and Northwest Forest Plan, the correction of an error in RMP yield projections, and land transfers. These reductions require that the annual productive capacity (allowable harvest level) of the Siuslaw River and Upper Willamette Master Units be reduced from its current level. I hereby declare that, effective October 1, 1998, the annual productive capacity of the two before named Master Units is 5.6 million cubic feet (33 MMBF). Because this variation in ASQ is consistent with RMP assumptions and was discussed in both the RMP Final Environmental Impact Statement and RMP Record of Decision, a plan amendment is not warranted."

2003

No official maintenance actions were needed in FY 2003 for the Eugene RMP. However, FY 2003 was the final year in the evaluation period covering eight years of implementation (FY 1995 – 2003).

Periodic evaluation of land use plans and environmental review procedures is required by the Bureau's planning regulations 43 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations), part 1610. 4-9 to determine the status of Resource Management Plan implementation, conformance and monitoring.

The BLM planning handbook (H-1601-1,V,B) states ….."Land use plan evaluations determine if decisions are being implemented, whether mitigation measures are satisfactory, whether they are significant changes in related plans of other entities, whether there is new data of significance to the plan, and if decisions should be changed through amendment or revision.

The evaluation period ended at the close of Fiscal Year 2003 (September 30, 2003) and the evaluation process began in December 2003 and concluded on September 30, 2004. A summary of the findings are available to the public at the Eugene District and the District website, http://www.edo.or.blm.gov

The Eugene evaluation served as a review of cumulative progress for the composite fiscal year period of 1995 through 2003 and assessed the progress of implementation and meeting the objectives of the RMP. This evaluation determined that, with the exception of a few program areas, all RMP program management actions/objectives were being implemented at, or near, a100 percent completion rate. However, the evaluation stated that, *"some program-level needs or opportunities are identified in the special area management and recreation management (primarily Off-Highway-Vehicle) programs. These were minor in scope and do not necessarily warrant an amendment or revision at this time. However, numerous procedural constraints and restrictions have limited the ability of the Eugene District to fully implement the timber management program. While the timber management program can continue to perform over the short-term in conformance with the RMP, there may be opportunities to better balance competing mandates of existing laws through an RMP revision or amendment process."*

2004

Two Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) were completed in fiscal year 2004. The SEIS for "Clarification of Language in the 1994 Record of Decision for the Northwest Forest Plan," October 2003, clarified and amended language regarding the "Aquatic Conservation Strategy." The SEIS, "Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines," June 2003, removed the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines in the NFP. BLM will now use it's existing Special Status Species Program to conserve rare species.

These SEIS and Record of Decisions amended the Eugene Resource Management Plan to reflect these changes in management direction.

2005

As a result of the release of the ten-year monitoring reports on the status of the northern spotted owl and the Northwest Forest Plan (Spring, 2005), the Eugene District completed a focused evaluation of the Eugene District RMP. As a result of this plan evaluation it was concluded that, "based on the evaluation of pertinent elements of the RMP and its associated EIS it is concluded that the effects on NSO populations identified in the four reports are within those anticipated in the Eugene RMP EIS, and that the RMP goals and objectives are still achievable in light of the information from the reports. It is concluded that the latest information on the NSO does not warrant a change in RMP decisions pertinent to the NSO, and therefore does not warrant amendment or revision of the Eugene District RMP. It is also concluded that the underlying analysis in the EIS remains adequate for purposes of tiering NEPA analyses of NSO effects from proposed actions implementing the RMP."

This evaluation is on file at the Eugene District Office, 2890 Chad Drive, Eugene, Oregon.

Appendix B

Eugene District FY 2005 Monitoring Report – Program Level

(Shift between program & project level monitoring to review questions in sequence. See Eugene District RMP/ROD, Appendix D, p. 175-197, for a listing of all implementation monitoring questions.)

1. SEIS Special Attention Species (Survey & Manage Species)

In March of 2004, the BLM issued the Record of Decision (ROD) to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines in Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl. The following questions pertain to program level issues prior to that decision.

S&M #4 – Are the habitats for amphibians, mammals, bryophytes, mollusks, vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and species listed in Appendix B of the Eugene ROD being surveyed as directed in the SEIS/ROD?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

S&M #5 – Are high priority sites for species management being identified?

No high priority botanical sites for species management have been identified on the Eugene District.

YES☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

S&M #6 – Are Strategic Surveys being conducted to acquire additional information and to determine necessary levels of protection for arthropods and fungi species that were not classed as rare and endemic, bryophytes, and lichens?

YES☐ NO☐ N/A ☒

2. Special Status Species

SSS #2 – Are the actions identified in plans to recover Special Status Species being implemented in a timely manner?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

Which actions were implemented; which (if any) were not?

Bradshaw's Lomatium – Population monitoring for Bradshaw's lomatium occurred in FY2005 at four sites within the West Eugene Wetlands Project Area. These data will be compared to the baseline knowledge collected in past years and will help to determine and track the status and health of populations. This knowledge will help in future management decisions concerning these populations. Two sites were burned and the other two sites had invasive weed control and woody plant material removal.

Kincaid's Lupine – Population monitoring for the Kincaid's lupine occurred in FY2005 at four sites within the West Eugene Wetlands Project Area. These data will be part of the baseline information used to help monitor the effects of future restoration efforts. One site was subjected to an incidental livestock trespass. An enhancement plan for this site was prepared with the help from the US Fish & Wildlife Service to restore the impacted area. A restoration project which started in 2004 focused on Kincaid's lupine habitat improvement. Ongoing site preparation to manage invasive weeds was conducted in FY2005. The plan to introduce lupine to this site is scheduled for FY2006, once the site has been prepared.

A new population of Kincaid's Lupine was field assessed in FY 2005. The District is currently exploring partnership opportunities with adjoining private landowners in the management of this site and the accompanying meadow complex.

Willamette Daisy – Population monitoring for the Willamette daisy occurred in FY2005 at five sites within the West Eugene Wetlands. These data can be compared to baseline knowledge gained in past years and will help to determine the status and health of populations. This knowledge will help in future management decisions concerning these populations. Two sites had prescribed burns conducted to enhance the habitat in order to control woody species, and reduce build up from grass litter. All five sites had invasive weed and woody removal.

Other Special Status Plant Species of Concern (Bureau Sensitive and Bureau Assessment)

White-topped aster - Population monitoring for white-topped aster occurred in FY2005 at three sites within the West Eugene Wetlands. These data can be compared to the baseline knowledge gained in past years and will help to determine the status and health of populations. This knowledge will help in future management decisions concerning these populations. Mowing maintenance occurred at two sites in order to control invasive grasses and weeds.

Shaggy horkelia - Population monitoring for shaggy horkelia occurred in FY2005 at two sites within the West Eugene Wetlands. These data can be compared to the baseline knowledge gained in past years and will help to determine the status and health of the population. This knowledge will help in future management decisions concerning these populations. One site was burned and the others had a mowing regime implemented to control invasive grasses and weeds.

Wayside aster - Population monitoring for wayside aster occurred in FY 2005 at multiple sites throughout the District. This data is being used to assess the success of habitat enhancement projects at selected sites. The Upper Willamette Resource Area has started to implement management prescriptions for Wayside aster at several sites FY 2005.

Tall bugbane - Population monitoring for tall bugbane occurred in FY 2005 at multiple sites throughout the District as directed by the Interagency Conservation Strategy for *Cimicifuga elata* (tall bugbane).

Defensibility monitoring occurred at several other SSS plant sites around the District to assure sites are being adequately protected.

The Eugene District is also developing and implementing inventory, monitoring and management strategies for several other vascular SSS including: Umpqua swertia, thin-leaved peavine, Thompson's mistmaiden, and meadow sidalcea.

SSS #3 – What coordination with other agencies has occurred in the management of Special Status Species? Identify agency and coordination efforts.

The Eugene District has coordinated with the Institute of Applied Ecology, The Nature Conservancy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, multiple U.S. Forest Service administrative units, Oregon State University, City of Eugene, Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of Agriculture Plant Materials Center, the Oregon State Correctional Institution, Kew Botanical Gardens (London, England) and other specialists interested in managing federally listed plant and Special Status plant species in the West Eugene Wetlands Project Area and throughout the District.

SSS #4 – What land acquisitions occurred or are underway to facilitate the management and recovery of Special Status Species? How many acres were or will be acquired, and which species will benefit?

None in FY 2005.

SSS #5 – What site specific plans for the recovery of Special Status Species were or are being developed?

A Willamette Valley Recovery is currently being prepared for plant and butterfly species listed as Threatened and Endangered within the planning area. An EA has been completed that will guide the management of habitats for Threatened and Endangered species within the WEW.

SSS #6 – What type of analysis is being implemented that ascertains species requirements or enhances the recovery or survival of a species?

Monitoring was implemented on Threatened and Endangered plant populations and associated habitat in FY2005. Management treatments were implemented at selected sites to benefit these species.

SSS #7 – What is the status of on-the-ground efforts to maintain or restore the community structure, species composition, and ecological processes of Special Status plant and animal habitat?

In FY2005 several management actions were implemented to assist in the management of Special Status Plants/plant habitats including: Wetland habitat restoration; Native plant introductions; Habitat and Special Status Plant species monitoring; Pre and post Special Status Plant species treatment monitoring; Seed collection and planting in wetlands and upland habitats. Invasive species control, including noxious weeds, occurred on several sites.

3. Special Areas

SA #2 – What is the status of the preparation, revision, and implementation of ACEC management plans?

A Draft Management Plan For Horse Rock Ridge ACEC/RNA has been completed and is currently out for review. No other revisions of Plans have occurred. Special Area Plan implementation has focused on Defensibility monitoring to assure that any inappropriate actions occurring in these areas are identified in time to prevent site degradation. Rare species monitoring has occurred at several sites to track the status of Special Status Plants occurring in these areas. Mowing and weed control has occurred on selected sites to aid in restoring native plant composition.

SA #3 –

a. Are interpretive programs and recreation uses being developed and encouraged in ONAs?

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐

b. Are the outstanding values of the ONAs being protected from damage?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

SA #4 – What environmental education and research initiatives and programs are occurring in the RNAs and EEAs?

In FY 2005 the Upper Willamette Resource Area worked with the McKenzie Watershed Council and the Springfield School System to implement start an education program to be at McGowan EEA. Over one hundred elementary school children visited the area in the spring of FY 2005 to learn about terrestrial and aquatic systems with the EEA.

SA #6 –

a. Are actions being identified that are needed to maintain or restore the important values of the Special Areas?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

A comprehensive assessment of each area should be done to identify and prioritize actions needed (if any). Defensibility monitoring has been effective in preventing inappropriate actions from occurring within these areas that would degrade important values.

Appropriate management direction for Heceta Dunes ACEC/ONA is still being explored to help effectively manage the OHV use at the area.

b. Are the actions being implemented?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

4. Riparian Reserves (No Program Level Monitoring Questions; See Project Level Questions)

5. LSR #1 – What is the status of the preparation of assessment and fire plans for Late-Successional Reserves?

Oregon Coast Province LSR Assessment (R0267 & R0268) completed in October 1996. South Cascades LSR Assessment (R0222) completed in January 1998. Both assessments contain fire management plans.

6. LSR #2 – What activities were conducted or authorized within Late-Successional Reserves, and how were they compatible with the objectives in the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment? Were the activities consistent with SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, RMP management direction, Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) review requirements and the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment?

Projects and uses were reviewed by interdisciplinary teams prior to implementation and were found to be consistent and compatible with the objectives of the approved LSR assessments and RMP Standards and Guidelines.

The following management projects were conducted or authorized within Late-Successional Reserves in FY 2005 in the Eugene District:

Gall Creek Culvert Removal	DNA-05-02
Haight Creek Stream Restoration	DNA-05-03
LSR Non-commercial Treatments	DNA-05-09
LSR Non-commercial Treatments	DNA-05-11
Pre-commercial Thinning Upper Willamette Resource Area	CE-05-02
Pre-commercial Thinning Siuslaw Resource Area	CE-05-34

7. LSR #3 – What is the status of development and implementation of plans to eliminate or control nonnative species that adversely impact Late-Successional objectives?

Roadside inventories in the LSRs were completed in 1996. Native seed grow out is ongoing with native seed collection and grow out contracts district wide. A District-wide noxious weed removal project began in FY 2001 is continuing to use manual treatments to control noxious weeds along roads in the Late-Successional Reserves.

8. Adaptive Management Areas

AMA #1 – Are AMA plans being developed and do they establish future desired conditions?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

An AMA guide was developed that established guiding principles and themes. The Middle McKenzie Landscape Design Strategy was completed in FY 2002. Implementation of this strategy is ongoing.

9. Soil and Water

S&W #3: What is the status of identification of instream flow needs for the maintenance of channel conditions, aquatic habitat, and riparian resources?

BLM has stream measurement sites, cooperatively funds a USGS gauging station, and uses additional USGS gauging stations. Most of the work identifying in-stream needs has been data gathering. Riparian Reserves identified during timber sale analysis and design maintain options to address the issue at a later date.

S&W #4: What watershed restoration projects are being developed and implemented?

Instream restoration included continued implementation of aquatic and riparian plans generated for the Siuslaw and Lake Creek basins. Stream restoration and barrier culvert removals were completed in Esmond, Gall, Wildcat, Leopold and a tributary, Buck, Cash and Culp Creeks. Planning was completed during the fiscal year for cooperative work in Wolf, Wildcat, Haight, Knapp, Walker, Teeter and Brush Creeks. Riparian conversion maintenance was conducted on 40 acres. In the Upper Willamette Area, approximately 50 culverts were replaced. In the Siuslaw Area, three large stream crossings on fish bearing streams were replaced and seven were removed.

Upland restoration included 98 acres of commercial thinning in late successional reserves and 404 acres of density management thinning in riparian reserves. This information is also included in the Forest Management section. Precommercial thinning in riparian and late successional reserves is addressed in the Silvicultural Practices section.

S&W #5: What fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies have been developed to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives?

None.

S&W #6: What is the status of development of road or transportation management plans to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives?

The following transportation management plans have been developed for the Eugene District: Deadwood-Indian, Lake Creek, Lower McKenzie, Wildcat Creek, Long Tom, Winberry, Upper Fall Creek, Sharps Creek, Calapooia, Mosby Creek, Mohawk (partial), and Upper Siuslaw (partial). No new plans were completed in FY 05.

S&W #7: What is the status of preparation of criteria and standards that govern the operation, maintenance, and design for construction and reconstruction of roads?

The Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines and Resource Management Plan Best Management Practices are being applied on a site-specific basis, where appropriate.

Consistent with the Record of Decision, standard road construction engineering guidelines are utilized on a site specific basis.

S&W #8: What is the status of the reconstruction of roads and associated drainage features identified in watershed analysis as posing a substantial risk?

Selected culverts are being replaced to provide for 100-year event flows and provide fish passage. Roads damaged by floods are being repaired according to S&Gs of the Northwest Forest Plan, and Environmental Analysis is used as appropriate to determine repair design features.

a. What is the status of closure or elimination of roads to further Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives and to reduce the overall road mileage within Key Watersheds?

A Landscape Plan for the Bear-Marten Key Watershed was completed in FY2001. Implementation strategy is being planned out.

b. If funding is insufficient to implement road mileage reductions, are construction and authorizations through discretionary permits designed to prevent a net increase in road mileage in Key Watersheds?

NA

S&W #9: What is the status of review of ongoing research in Key Watersheds to ensure that significant risk to the watershed does not exist?

In FY 2001 a 3-5 year study was initiated in the CCAMA. This study includes characterization of amphibian and water temperature data, development of predictive models for amphibian presence and water temperature in headwater streams. In FY 2001, the study included 9 amphibian sites and 45 stream temperature sites. This study has been completed. A timber sale was sold in FY 05 and analysis from the Middle McKenzie Landscape Design was used in conjunction with Environmental Analysis in developing this timber sale.

S&W #10: What is the status of evaluation of recreation, interpretive, and user enhancement activities/facilities to determine their effects on the watershed?

Recreation, interpretive, and user-enhancement activities/facilities within the watershed are evaluated to determine their effects on the watershed on a case-by-case basis as proposals for actions or changes to facilities occur using the NEPA compliance process. There is no independent evaluation ongoing for existing facilities. Proposed actions are evaluated for consistency with watershed analysis recommendations on those watersheds having a watershed analysis.

a. What is the status of eliminating or relocating these activities/facilities when found to be in conflict with Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives?

No existing facilities have been found to be out of compliance with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy. Proposed activities or facilities are evaluated for consistency with Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives, and modified, moved, or eliminated if compliance cannot be achieved. Efforts are being made to control or eliminate inconsistent activities, such as unauthorized off-road vehicle use in limited areas, through signing, enforcement, and public education; however, these efforts have not been wholly successful.

A campground expansion project is planned for the Whittaker Creek Campground to reduce public use of the undeveloped and vulnerable streambank sites along the Siuslaw River and Whittaker Creek. These undeveloped sites are impacted primarily at times when the existing campground's capacity has been reached. The Whittaker Creek Old Growth Trail was completed with a rerouted segment to accommodate soils concerns.

S&W #11: What is the status of cooperation with other agencies in the development of watershed-based Research Management Plans and other cooperative agreements to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives?

BLM is currently working or cooperating with the following agencies:
-Long Tom Watershed Council, and Siuslaw Watershed Council
-Siuslaw Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Natural Resource Conservation Service
-Nursery Technical Coop at Oregon State University (Study of the Effects of Different Levels of Fertilization on Water Resource Council (WRC) in Riparian Areas).
-PNW/Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) working on the Middle McKenzie Landscape Design.
-Watershed Cumulative Effects Research Coop Links with Rocky Mountain Research Station (USFS) and the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI), UC Berkeley, UC Davis, and PNW.
-Western Oregon Density Management Study – (Ten High Density Management Study Area).
-Formal and informal communications with other agencies: USFW, ODFW, NMFS, and University of Washington Stand Management Cooperative, McKenzie Watershed Council, Mohawk Watershed Partnership, Middle Fork Watershed Council, and Lost Creek Watershed Group.

10. Terrestrial Habitat

TH #3 – What is the status of implementing and monitoring wildlife habitat restoration projects?

Fender's blue butterfly and western pond turtle - The District developed and implemented a 10-year management plan to enhance prairie habitats on 2,800 acres of federal land in the West Eugene Wetlands. As part of its analysis, the District identified prairie habitats that were essential to blue butterfly conservation and developed management standards to maintain and enhance all of that habitat. The final plan guides the restoration and maintenance of prairie habitats for four-federally listed species, including the Fender's blue butterfly. The plan also includes 1 project to enhance wetland and pond habitats for western pond turtles.

Northern Bald Eagle - The Upper Willamette Resource Area designed a treatment to enhance bald eagle winter roosting habitat within 450 acres of the Coburg Hills Bald Eagle Habitat Area. Planned actions include thinning 50-60 year-old stands from below, and retaining dominant trees and trees with "defects," especially trees that have potential nesting structure. The plan includes untreated areas and small openings which, along with thinning, will enhance stand structure. Also 20-30 target trees will be selected to be released by removing all trees within 40-50 ft. Trees with the potential to grow large upper branches and/or branch splays will be preferentially selected as target trees.

Snag creation – Snag recruitment was limited to the 604 retained green trees described under Green Tree Retention, which met RMP/ROD standards.

11. Aquatic Habitat (No Program Level Monitoring Questions; See Project Level Questions)

12. Cultural Resources (No Program Level Monitoring Questions; See Project Level Questions)

CR #3 – What efforts are being made to work with Native American Indian groups to accomplish cultural resource objectives and achieve goals outlined in existing memoranda of understanding, and develop additional memoranda as needs arise?

No goals or objectives are identified.

CR #4 – What public education and interpretive programs were developed to promote the appreciation of cultural resources?

None.

13. Visual Resources

VR#1 – Are visual resource design features and mitigation methods being followed during timber sales and other substantial actions in Class II and III areas?

Yes. Visual Resource management design and mitigation methods are being followed for all timber sales and other substantial actions in areas with VRM Class II and III management prescriptions.

Where timber sales fall in VRM Class III areas, at least 12-18 trees per acre are retained. This practice usually reduces the visual impacts of timber harvest in most circumstances. No timber harvest has occurred in VRM Class II areas.

14. Wild and Scenic Rivers

WSR#1 – Are BLM authorized actions consistent with protection of the ORVs (Outstanding Remarkable Values) designated suitable and eligible, but not studied, rivers?

All BLM actions on designated Suitable and Eligible have been consistent with protection of the river segment's Outstandingly Remarkable Values.

WSR#2 – Are existing plans being revised to conform to Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives? Are revised plans being implemented?

There are no formal plans developed at this time for Eugene District BLM eligible rivers.

15. Rural Interface Areas (No Program Level Monitoring Questions; See Project Level Questions)

16. Socioeconomic Conditions

SC#1 – What innovative strategies and programs have been developed through coordination with State and local governments to support local economies and enhance local communities?

The Upper Willamette Resource Area continues to work closely with the City of Cottage Grove on the management of the 16.5 mile multipurpose Row River Trail. In February 2004, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the City of Cottage Grove and BLM was updated and revised. The purpose of the MOU is to facilitate interagency coordination associated with operations, maintenance, development and other activities with the jointly managed Row River Trail. In addition, the City of Cottage Grove is actively promoting the Row River Trail as an outdoor recreation attraction for local residents and tourists. The Row River Trail was designated as a National Recreation Trail (NRT) in June 2005, because of its national and regional significance and open space it provides to the residents of Cottage Grove and other rural communities in Lane County.

SC#2 – Are RMP implementation strategies being identified that support local economies?

Yes, the Eugene District continues to utilize the Northwest Youth Corps (NYC) to support local economies. The NYC hire youth (18-22 years old) from Lane County to enhance recreation sites, facilities, and trails on BLM administered public lands in Lane County. In FY 2005, NYC crews completed trail construction and maintenance work on trails at Shotgun Creek Recreation Site, Row River Trail, and the Old Growth Ridge Trail at Whittaker Creek Campground. In addition, the NYC provided maintenance for recreation facilities at Shotgun Creek Park Recreation Site.

SC#3 – What is the status of planning and developing amenities that enhance local communities, including recreation and wildlife viewing facilities.

- Shotgun Creek Park Recreation Site - Constructed an accessible children's playground structure.
- Row River Trail - Improved trailhead facilities at Culp Creek Trailhead.
- Whittaker Creek Campground - Installed vault restroom; improved interpretive kiosks; improved signage; one mile of new trail construction on the Old Growth National Recreation Trail.
- Clay Creek Campground - Installed interpretive kiosks.
- Taylor Creek Boat Launch - Site plans completed to improve boat launch and improve day use campground facilities.
- Shotgun Creek OHV Trail System - Installed vault restroom at Crooked Creek Staging Area and maintained 24 miles of trail for motorized use.
- Plans are underway to develop a day-use facility at the Upper Lake Creek Special Recreation Management Area located near the community of Horton.

17. Recreation

RN#2 – What is the status of development and implementation of Recreation Area Management Plans (RAMP)?

Special Recreation Management Area Name	Approx. Size in Acres	Status of RAMP
Siuslaw River	9,529	None/not planned
Lower Lake Creek	2,090	Completed FY 1998
Upper Lake Creek	13,000	Completed FY 2005
Row River	11,257	Completed FY 1995
McKenzie River	2,178	On hold since FY 1995
Shotgun Park	277	Not planned
Gilkey Creek	375	Not planned
Eugene Extensive Recreation Management Area	281,000	Mohawk plan completed FY 1998. Remainder not planned.

18. Timber Resources

TR#1 – By land use allocation, how do timber sale volumes, harvested acres, and the age and type of regeneration harvest stands compare to the projections in the SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP?

In FY 2005, timber sale volumes, acres, and the harvest types sold were less than those projected in the RMP. Legal, administrative, and Northwest Forest Plan implementation challenges have limited the ability to offer timber sales at the levels anticipated. See the Timber Management section for more discussion of how current sale volumes and acreages compare to RMP decadal projections.

TR#2 – Were the silvicultural (e.g., planting with genetically selected stock, fertilization, release, and thinning) and forest health practices anticipated in the calculation of the expected sale quantity implemented?

The silvicultural and forest health practices anticipated in the calculation of the expected sale quantity are listed in Table 1 of the Eugene RMP/ROD and in the RMP Summary and Table 26 of this document. The assumed average annual acres in table 1 of the Eugene RMP/ROD were the quantity for the decade divided by ten years. The assumption was an average amount would be accomplished each year in the decade. In reality the acres of accomplishment vary from year to year. See table 27 of this document for the accomplishments of silvicultural practices during FY 1996-2005.

The implementation of silvicultural practices vary from the projections in the RMP/ROD. The acres of vegetation control, precommercial thinning and planting of regular stock all exceed the anticipated acres. The accomplishments of site preparation, planting genetically improved stock, fertilization, animal damage control and pruning are less than the projections. The location and quantity (acres) of silvicultural practices accomplished depend on several factors. Site preparation, planting and protection are all related to the level of regeneration harvests, which has been less than anticipated. Vegetation control and precommercial thinning projections were based on future needs only so the acres implemented are higher than anticipated in the RMP/ROD. Fertilization, and pruning are growth or quality enhancement practices which are accomplished in young and mid-aged stands. These practices depend on an analysis of current conditions in the forest stands and the level of available funding.

Monitoring and evaluations are done to check if the silvicultural and forest health practices anticipated in the calculation of the expected sale quantity were implemented. Deviations in the anticipated versus accomplished acres are reported in the annual program summary and this monitoring report. See the RMP/ROD Third and Eighth Year Evaluations for more discussion on the acres of silvicultural practices. A RMP revision is planned in FY 2008.

19. Special Forest Products

SFP #1 – Is the sustainability and protection of Special Forest Product resources ensured prior to selling Special Forest Products?

To help sustainability of Special Forest Products the Eugene District has not allowed any harvesting within Riparian Reserves, and no harvesting of mosses on the district per guidance in the district-wide Categorical Exclusion for the Special Forest Products Program.

SFP #2 – What is the status of the development and implementation of specific guidelines for the management of individual Special Forest Products?

A research project was implemented by Oregon State University to study the recovery rates and sustainability of moss harvest. Results from this research have led the Eugene District BLM to continue with no harvesting of moss on the entire district .

20. Noxious Weeds

NW #1 – Are noxious weed control methods compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives?

"Manual control methods are compatible with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives in that all control actions at the present time are not occurring within the riparian area. All weed control is occurring outside of riparian habitat or within the road prism, with minimal surface disturbance."

21. Fire and Fuels Management

FM#1 – What is the status of the preparation and implementation of fire management plans for Late-Successional Reserves and Adaptive Management Areas?

EIS completed and Record of Decision signed for LSR 267 (Upper Siuslaw) which includes fuels hazard mitigation plans for stand treatments within the LSR. Two DNA's for timber sales and two for non-commercial stand treatments within LSR 267 EIS were completed in 2005; fuels hazard reduction of logging slash was included.

FM#2 – Have additional analysis and planning been completed to allow some natural fires to burn under prescribed conditions?

No and none are planned in the near future. The Eugene District's checkerboard land ownership pattern does not lend itself to prescribed natural fire. No change for 2005.

FM#3 – Do wildfire suppression plans emphasize maintaining Late-Successional habitat?

Yes. Both the Southern Oregon Coast Province fire plan and the Southern Oregon Cascade Province fire plan emphasize maintenance of Late-Successional habitat. No change in FY 05.

FM#4 – Are Wildfire Situation Analysis being prepared for wildfires that escape initial attack?

Yes. One wildfire escaped initial attack in 1999 and one in 2002. A Wildfire Situation Analysis was prepared for both the Austa Fire (1999) and the Siuslaw River Fire (2002) in the Siuslaw Resource Area. No Wildfire Situation Analysis were prepared in 2005.

FM#5 – What is the status of the interdisciplinary team preparation and implementation of fuels hazard reduction plans?

Site prep (including fuel hazard reduction) is discussed by project IDTs. If the District fuels specialist determines from on-site investigation that modifications to the project design are warranted, the IDT discusses proposed modifications and presents a recommendation to the Field Manager. One Categorical Exclusion for fuels hazard reduction in pre-commercial thinning slash within 1/2 mile of houses was completed in 2005. Two timber sale EA's and two timber sale DNA's for the North Lake Creek landscape plan. Two DNA's for timber sales and two for non-commercial stand treatments within LSR 267 EIS were completed in 2005, fuels hazard reduction of logging slash was included.

Work on the Eugene District/Willamette National Forest Integrated Natural Fuels Management Strategy (INFMS) was started in FY 1999 and has been completed. INFMS will provide the ground work for identifying fuels reduction priorities and potential project areas to be analyzed by the IDT.

Appendix C

Monitoring - Project Level Questions For FY 2005

Projects selected for monitoring in FY 2005 include one timber sale (Bear Cr.) one construction project (Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit), one habitat restoration project (McKenzie River Habitat Modification), one silvicultural project (LSR Non-Commercial Treatments), and one other project (McGowan EEA Improvements). One of the projects (McKenzie River Habitat Restoration) has not been implemented and will be a carryover project.

Projects monitored in FY 2005 include three carryover projects (Laurel Curves Timber Sale, South Lane TV Communication Site Permit and Checkpoint 5 Trail Construction).

No deficiencies in RMP/ROD standard and guides were found in all 6 projects monitored.

1. SEIS Special Attention Species (S&M, Protection Buffer SP)

Initial Question: **Are surveys for special attention species and survey and manage species required, being conducted, or are known sites of special attention species on or adjacent to the project location(s)?** *This is being implemented as amended in the "Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines" (January 2001).*

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

S&M #1 –

a. **Are surveys for species, and associated habitats, listed in Appendix B, being conducted prior to all ground disturbing activities as directed in the SEIS/ROD?** *For Survey and Manage Strategy 2 Species, this effort must be completed prior to ground disturbing activities that will be implemented in FY99 or later, and for the red tree vole, surveys must begin immediately for projects that will be implemented in 1997, as per interim guidance outlined in BLM-Instruction Memorandum No. OR-97-007. For Survey and Manage Strategies 3 and 4, general and regional surveys will be started by the REO. For Protection Buffer Species, surveys must be completed prior to ground disturbing activities that will be implemented in FY99 or later.*

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

Narrative: The only S&M surveys required for the South Lane TV project was for a mollusk, Pristoloma articum crateris. Surveys for this species were completed in the Spring of 2002, prior to any surface disturbing activity.

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐

- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
  Narrative: This project was initiated and implemented during the period when the Records of Decision to Remove or Modify the Survey and Management Mitigated Standards and Guidelines (2004 S&M ROD) was in effect. No S&M surveys were completed, although a general botanical survey for sensitive species was conducted and no habitat for sensitive plant species was found in the new road construction right-of-way.

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement

b. Are surveys being completed for the red tree vole as per Interim Guidance (Red Tree Vole/BLM Instruction Memorandum No. OR-97-007)?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
  Narrative: RTV surveys were completed during the summer of 2001.

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐

- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit
  Narrative: The project area was limited to a meadow and open shrub and was not considered to be red tree vole habitat. Therefore, no red tree vole surveys were required.

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit

c. For species where approved protocols have been developed, are surveys being implemented in compliance with approved protocols?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
  Narrative: Suitable habitat for Pristoloma arciticum crateris.
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
  Narrative: The only other S&M survey completed for this project was for Pristoloma arcticum crateris; surveys for this species were completed in the spring and fall of 2001.
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit
  Narrative: The Pristoloma surveys were conducted according to the Terrestrial Mollusk Survey Protocol Draft, Version 2.0 (1997).

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit

S&M#2 - Are protection buffers being provided for specific rare and locally endemic species and other species in habitats identified in SEIS/ROD (refers to Survey and Manage Strategy 2 Species and Protection Buffer species; pages 145-153)?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale

- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

S&M#3 - Are sites of amphibians, mammals, bryophytes, mollusks, vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and arthropod species listed in Appendix B (Eugene RMP/ROD) being protected? *For "known" sites (Survey and Manage Strategy 1 Species) and Protection Buffer species, this occurs immediately). For species in Survey and Manage Strategy 3 & 4, this will occur only after regional and general survey efforts are implements by the REO. Information on site protection should be generated out of these survey efforts and may/may not be applicable to this District depending on survey results.*

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐
- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale

  Narrative: Habitat areas for RTVs were delineated according to the Management Recommendations for the Oregon Red Tree Vole, Version 2.0, 2000.
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

2. SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Initial Question: Are Special Status Species present in the project area or within the zone of influence of a project?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale

  Narrative: The project area is not located within a provincial home range (1.2 miles) of any spotted owl site. However, there is one historic owl site just over 1.2 miles (Shortridge Cr.). That site has not had a known resident spotted owl since the early 1990s. The project area could provide foraging habitat for the Shortridge site if it were occupied, and does provide dispersal habitat for non-resident owls.
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

  Narrative: Suitable nesting habitat and one known site exist in or near project area.

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐
- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement

  Narrative: The project area is within dispersal habitat for Northern spotted owl, but there is no suitable habitat, activity center, Unmapped LSR, or Critical Habitat for spotted owls within or adjacent to project area.
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

  Narrative: The project area is in the core area of the Cedar Creek owl site; however, the site has not been active for over 10 years and there is no old growth habitat in the immediate area.

SSS #1 -

a. Are Special Status Species being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale

Narrative: The Proposed Action maintained at least 40% canopy cover so that the stand would still function as spotted owl habitat.

- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
  Narrative: Effects to NSO were fully analyzed in EA; no habitat would be removed by the proposed action and disturbance to nesting activities would be mitigated by seasonal restrictions.

b. During forest management and other actions that may disturb Special Status Species, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
  Narrative: Seasonal restrictions during the nesting season were in place to minimize disturbance due to mechanical activities.

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale

3. SPECIAL AREAS

Initial Question: Are special areas in or adjacent to the project location(s)? *Includes ACEC, RNA, ONA, EEA*

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**

- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

SA#1 - Are BLM authorized actions consistent with RMP objectives and management direction for Special Areas?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

SA#5 - Are existing BLM actions and BLM authorized actions and uses not consistent with management direction for Special Areas being eliminated or relocated?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

4. RIPARIAN RESERVES

Initial Question: Are Riparian Reserves contained within or adjacent to the project location(s), or is the project within a Riparian Reserve?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
  Narrative: The project deals with an existing trail that crosses several streams.
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐

- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

RR #1 - Are watershed analysis being conducted before on-the-ground actions are initiated in Riparian Reserves?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
  Narrative: Mohawk/McGowan WA, BLM 1995.
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
  Narrative: Cottage Grove Lake/Big River Water Analysis, May 1997.
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
  Narrative: Siuslaw WA, February 1996.
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

RR #2 - Is the width and integrity of the Riparian Reserves being maintained? *For example, did the conditions that existed before management activities change in ways that are not in accordance with the SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction?*

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
  Narrative: The project did not propose adjustments to the width of Riparian Reserves.
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
  Narrative: The project did not propose adjustments to the width of Riparian Reserves.
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
  Narrative: See narrative for RR#3.
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
  Narrative: The project did not propose adjustments to the width of Riparian Reserves.

RR #3 - What silviculture practices are being applied to control stocking, reestablish and manage stands, and acquire desired vegetation characteristics needed to attain Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
  Narrative: None, project did not deal with silvicultural issues or practices.
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
  Narrative: The project was a density management thinning.
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
  Narrative: In accordance with direction contained in the Upper Siuslaw Late Successional Reserve Restoration Plan and EIS, a 50-foot primary shade no-treatment buffer was established on both sides of perennial streams.
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
  Narrative: The project dealt with trail upgrades and therefore did not entail silvicultural practices.

RR #4 - Are management activities in Riparian Reserves consistent with SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, RMP management direction, and ACS Objectives?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

RR #5 - Are new structures and improvements in Riparian Reserves constructed to minimize the diversion of natural flow, reduce sediment, protect fish and wildlife, and accommodate a 100-year flood event?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
  Narrative: Approximately 350 feet of new road construction would occur in Riparian Reserves. The new roads would be (a) temporary; (b) outsloped with no ditches; (c) blocked and waterbarred between logging seasons; and (d) decommissioned upon project completion.

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

RR #6 -

a. Are all mining structures, support facilities, and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

b. Are those located within the Riparian Reserves meeting the objectives of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

c. Are all solid and sanitary waste facilities excluded from Riparian Reserves or located, monitored, and reclaimed in accordance with SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

RR #7 –

a. Are new recreation facilities within Riparian Reserves designed to meet and, where practicable, contribute to ACS objectives?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

b. Are mitigation measures initiated where existing facilities are not meeting ACS objectives?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

5. LATE-SUCCESSIONAL RESERVES

Initial Question: Is the project located within or adjacent to a LSR?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**

- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

LSR #1 - What is the status of the preparation of assessment and fire plans for Late-Successional Reserve where the project is located?

- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
  Narrative: The LSR Assessment was completed in 1996.
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
  Narrative: The LSR Assessment was completed in 1996.

LSR #2 -

a. What activities were conducted or authorized in LSRs, and how were they compatible with the objectives of the LSR Assessments?

- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
  Narrative: This project included girdling young stands (20-30 years old) on approximately 319 acres in LSR 267.
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
  Narrative: Road use permits are generally compatible with LSR objectives.

6. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Initial Question: Is the project located partly or completely within an Adaptive Management Area?

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

AMA #2 - Is the project in accordance with the AMA plan in place or being developed, and does it contribute to establishing future desired conditions?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☐

7. MATRIX

Initial Question: Is the project located within or partly within the Matrix land allocation?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**
- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit

MA #1 – Are suitable numbers of snags, coarse woody debris, and green trees being left in a manner that meets the needs of species and provides for ecological functions in harvested areas as called for in the SEIS/ROD Standards and guidelines and RMP management direction?

Note: The monitoring plan contains specific monitoring requirements. These are: 20% or more regeneration harvest timber sales per RA in the Matrix LUA will be examined pre and post harvest (including site-prep) to determine: (a) down log retention, and: (b) snag and green tree numbers, heights, and distribution within the units. The measure of distribution of snags and green trees will be reported as the % in the upper, middle, and lower thirds of the sale units. Snags, green trees and down logs left following harvest (include site-prep) will be compared to those that were marked or planned prior to harvest

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒
- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
  Narrative: Project was not a timber sale.
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
  Narrative: The project was a density management thinning , and in accordance with District policy, no CWD or snag recruitment occurred.
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit
  Narrative: Project was not a timber sale.

MA #2 - Are timber sales being designed to meet ecosystem goals for the Matrix LUA (Land Use Allocation) as specified in the Eugene ROD?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
  Narrative: The project was a density management thinning in the Connectivity land use allocation. The purpose of the project was to provide forest products while reducing stand density to accelerate diameter growth and help achieve ACS objectives.

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
Narrative: Project was not a timber sale.
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit
  Narrative: Project was not a timber sale.

MA #3 - Are late-successional stands being retained in 5th field watersheds in which Federal forest lands have 15% or less late-successional forest?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒
- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

8. AIR QUALITY

Initial Question: Is the project expected to have effects on Air Quality, *including burning or dust creation.*

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**
- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

AQ #1 - Were efforts made to minimize the amount of particulate emissions from prescribed burns?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☐

AQ #2 - Were dust abatement measures used during construction activities and on roads during BLM timber harvest operations and other commodity hauling activities?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☐

AQ #3 - Are conformity determinations being prepared prior to activities that may contribute to a new violation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, increase the frequency or severity of an existing violation, or delay the timely attainment of a standard?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☐

9. WATER AND SOILS

Initial Question: Is the project expected to have effects on soil and water?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**
- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

S&W #1 - Are site-specific Best Management Practices (BMP) identified as applicable during interdisciplinary review and carried forward into project design and execution?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**
- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement

Narrative: Project designed to benefit soil and water by reducing sedimentation from trails.

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale

Narrative: Limited activities occurred in Riparian Reserves. Newly constructed roads and compacted skid roads were subsoiled.

S&W #2

a. What watershed analyses have been or are being performed?

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
  Narrative: Mohawk/McGowan WA, 1995
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
  Narrative: Cottage Grove Lake/Big River WA, May 1997.

b. Are watershed analyses being performed prior to management activities in Key Watersheds?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale

S&W #3 – What is the status of identification of in stream flow needs for the maintenance of channel conditions, aquatic habitat, and riparian resources

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
  Narrative: In addition to the watershed analysis, this project was fully analyzed in the EA.
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
  Narrative: Not applicable for this project.

10. TERRESTRIAL HABITAT

Initial Question: Is the project expected to have effects to Wildlife Habitat?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

TH #1 - (Same as Matrix #1) Are suitable (diameter, length, number) snags, coarse woody debris, and green trees being left in a manner that meets the needs of species and provides for ecological functions in harvested areas, as called for in the SEIS/ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction?

Note: The monitoring plan contains specific monitoring requirements. These are: 20% or more regeneration harvest timber sales per RA in the Matrix LUA will be examined pre and post harvest (including site-prep) to determine: (a) down log retention, and (b) snag and green tree numbers, heights, and distribution within the units. The measure of distribution of snags and green trees will be reported as the % in the upper, middle, and lower thirds of the sale units. Snags, green trees, and down logs left following harvest (includes site-prep) will be compared to those that were marked or planned prior to harvest.

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale

Narrative: Project was a density management thinning.

TH #2 –

a. Do Special Habitats occur in the project area?

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale

b. Are Special Habitats being protected?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☒

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale

11. AQUATIC HABITAT

Initial Question: Is the project expected to have any effects on fish habitat?

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

AH #1 - Are at-risk fish species and stocks being identified?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☐

AH #2 - Are fish habitat restoration and enhancement activities being designed and implemented that contribute to attainment of Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☐

AH #3 - Are potential adverse impacts to fish habitat and fish stocks being identified?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☐

12. CULTURAL RESOURCES INCLUDING NATIVE AMERICAN VALUES

Initial Question: Are surveys for cultural species being conducted, and/or have cultural resources been identified on or adjacent to the project location(s)?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐

- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit

- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

CR #1 - Are cultural resources being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other management actions?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
  Narrative: None were found.
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
  Narrative: None were found.

13. VISUAL RESOURCES

Initial Question: Is the project location(s) within or adjacent to Visual resource Class II or Class III designations?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐
- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit

VR#1 - Are design features and mitigation being included in project to preserve or retain the existing character of the landscape in VRM Class II or VRM Class III management areas.

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

14. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Initial Question: Does the project effect the ORVs of any designated suitable and eligible river?

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**
- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

WSR#1 - Is project consistent with protection of the ORVs (Outstanding Remarkable Values) of the designated suitable and eligible river?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☐

15. RURAL INTERFACE AREAS

Initial Question: Is the project located in or adjacent to a Rural Interface Area?

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**
- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

RIA #1 - Are design features and mitigation measures developed and implemented to avoid/ minimize impacts to health, life, property, and quality of life and to minimize the possibility of conflicts between private and Federal land management?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☐

16. SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Initial Question: Has the project been designed to enhance local communities or support local economies?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐

- Checkpoint 5 Trail Improvement

SC#3 - What design features have been implemented?

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
  Narrative: Density management thinning and tree removal through a commercial timber sale.
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
  Narrative: Work accomplished through a service contract thereby supplying some employment opportunities.
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
  Narrative: Project purpose is to increase area accessibility and safety for local school groups.
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
  Narrative: The road use permit allows a private timber company to haul its timber across BLM administered lands to their mill.
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit
  Narrative: The project's purpose is to enhance local television reception to rural residences in the upper Row River valley.

17. RECREATION

Initial Question: Is this a recreation project?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**

- Checkpoint 5 Trail improvement

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

RN#1 - Provide description of project and how this project has contributed to the range of developed and dispersed opportunities that contribute to meeting expected recreation demand.

- Checkpoint 5 Trail improvement
  Narrative: Project implemented to address drainage problem on popular OHV trail, which is part of the Shotgun Off-Highway Vehicle trail system. Water was running down the trail carrying sediment into nearby streams. The purpose of the action was to improve drainage while continuing to provide opportunities for OHV enthusiasts.

18. TIMBER RESOURCE

Initial Question: Is the project a timber sale or silvicultural project?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐
- Checkpoint 5 Trail improvement
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

TR#3 - Provide description of volume, harvested acres, stand age and type of timber harvest method.

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
  Narrative: 1 MMBF, 85 acres, 58 yeal old stand, density management thinning.
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
  Narrative: Project included girdling young stands only. No commercial product was created through this project.

19. SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS

Initial Question: Is the project harvest of Special Forest Products?

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**
- Checkpoint 5 Trail improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

SFP#3 - Describe harvest of Special Forest Products.

20. NOXIOUS WEEDS

Initial Question: Is the project a control of Noxious Weeds?

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**
- Checkpoint 5 Trail improvement
- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

NW#1 - Was control project compatible with Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives?

YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A ☐

21. FIRE AND FUELS MANAGEMENT

Initial Question: Does the project contain fire or fuels management features?

YES ☒ NO ☐ N/A ☐ **{If No or N/A Skip to Next Section}**

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale

YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A ☐

- Checkpoint 5 Trail improvement
- LSR 267 Noncommercial Treatments
- McGowan Creek Environmental Educational Area II
- Seneca Jones Temporary Road Use Permit
- South Lane TV Communication Site Permit

FM#6 - Describe fuels management or fire features of project.

- Laurel Curves Timber Sale
  Narrative: Fuels reduction included scattering and covering/burning roadside slash and landing piles.

GLOSSARY/ACRONYMS

Adaptive Management Areas (AMA) – Landscape units designated for development and testing of technical and social approaches to achieving desired ecological, economic, and other social objectives. ASQ is used interchangeably with PSQ in this Annual Program Summary to avoid confusion related to technical differences in their definitions.

Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) – The gross amount of timber volume, including salvage, that may be sold annually from a specified area over a stated period of time in accordance with the management plan. Formerly referred to as "allowable cut."

Anadromous Fish – Fish that are born and reared in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce. Salmon, steelhead, and shad are examples.

Annual Program Summary (APS) – A review of the programs on a district or resource area for a specific time period, usually a fiscal year (FY).

Aquatic Conservation Strategy – A strategy developed to restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems within the planning area addressed by the Northwest Forest Plan.

Archaeological Site – A geographic locale that contains the material remains of prehistoric and/or historic human activity.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) – An area of BLM administered lands where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and provide safety from natural hazards.

Best Management Practices (BMP) – Methods, measures, or practices designed to prevent or reduce water pollution. Not limited to structural and nonstructural controls and procedures for operations and maintenance. Usually, BMPs are applied as a system of practices rather than a single practice.

Biological Diversity – The variety of life and its processes, including a complexity of species, communities, gene pools, and ecological function.

Biological Opinion (BO) – A determination reached for endangered fish or wildlife species that is issued by the USFWS through consultation with another agency. This opinion evaluated the potential impacts to a species from a specific project and provides recommendations for protection of the viability of the species.

Board Foot – A unit of solid wood, one-foot square and one inch thick.

Bulk Density – Soil bulk density is the ratio of mass to volume for a given sample of soil and is commonly used as a measure of the compaction of a given soil. The higher the bulk density value, the more compact a soil is. Bulk density is expressed in grams/cubic centimeter (g/cm3). Water at room temperature (25 degrees C.) and 1 atmospheric pressure has a bulk density of 1.0 g/cm3.

Bureau Assessment Species – (Refer to "Special Status Species")

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) – Agency within the Department of the Interior charged with management of the public lands.

Bureau Sensitive Species – (Refer to "Special Status Species")

Candidate Species – (Refer to "Special Status Species")

Categorical Exclusion (CX) – A categorical exclusion is used when it has been determined that some types of proposed activities do not individually or cumulatively have significant environmental effects and may be exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental analysis. Categorical exclusions (CX) are covered specifically by Department of Interior and BLM guidelines.

Cavity Nesters – Wildlife species, most frequently birds, that require cavities (holes) in trees for nesting and reproduction.

Clean Water Act (CWA) – the Clean Water Act is the primary Federal stature governing the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters.

Commercial Thinning (CT) – The removal of merchantable trees from an even-aged stand to encourage growth of the remaining trees.

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) – Woody pieces of trees that have been detached from their original source of growth (dead trees that are not self-supporting shall be considered severed). This includes uprooted trees and any severed stems or branches attached to them. It does not include: live trees, dead limbs or branches attached to a dead tree, stumps, dead foliage, bark, or designated shrub species.

Cubic Foot – A unit of solid wood, one foot square and one foot thick.

Cumulative Effect – The impact that results from identified actions when they are added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of who undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Cultural Resource – objects, sites and information of historic, prehistoric, archeological, architectural, paleontological or traditional significance.

Decommission – Road segments closed to vehicles on a long-term basis, but may be used again in the future. The road is left in an "erosion resistant" condition by establishing cross drains and removing fills in stream channels and potentially unstable fill area. The road is closed with a tank trap or equivalent.

Density Management (DM) – Cutting of trees for the primary purpose of widening their spacing so that growth of remaining trees can be accelerated. Density management harvest can also be used to improve forest health, to open the forest canopy, or to accelerate the attainment of old growth characteristics, if maintenance or restoration of biological diversity is the objective.

District Designated Reserves (DDR) – Areas designated for the protection of specific resources, flora and fauna, and other values. These areas are not included in other land use allocations nor in the calculation of the PSQ.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) – The diameter of a tree 4.5 feet above the ground on the uphill side of the tree.

EIS Special Attention Species – A term that incorporates the "Survey and Manage" and "Protection Buffer" species from the Northwest Forest Plan.

Eligible River – A river or river segment found, through interdisciplinary team and, in some cases interagency review, to meet Wild and Scenic River Act criteria of being free flowing and possessing one or more Outstandingly Remarkable Values.

Endangered Species – Any species defined through the Endangered Species Act as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and published in the Federal Register.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) – Act created in 1973 that identified a National List (administered by the USFWS) of any plant, animal, or fish that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Prior to implementation of projects, a consultation process with USFWS is required for species that have threatened, proposed, and candidate status.

Environmental Assessment (EA) – A systematic analysis of site-specific BLM activities used to determine whether such activities have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment; and whether a formal Environmental Impact Statement is required; and to aid an agency's compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary.

Environmental Education Area (EEA) – Area used to inform and educate the public on topics relating to the environment(s) found within the Eugene District..

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – Type of document prepared by Federal agencies in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that identifies the environmental consequences of proposed major Federal actions expected to have significant impacts on the human environment.

Fiscal Year (FY) – Budgeting year for the BLM from October 1 through September 30 each year.

Full Decommission – Roads determined through an interdisciplinary process to have no future need would be subsoiled, seeded, mulched, and planted to reestablish vegetation. Natural hydrologic flow would be restored.

General Forest Management Area (GFMA) – Forest land managed on a regeneration harvest cycle of 60-110 years. A biological legacy of 6 to 8 green trees per acre would be retained to assure forest health. Commercial thinning would be applied where practicable and where research indicates there would be gains in timber production.

Geographic Information System (GIS) – Computer Database of resource information.

Green Tree Retention (GTR) – Within the Eugene District, a term for leaving green trees in a stand when planning a regeneration cut timber sale. Typically, between 6-8 green conifer trees on matrix lands or 12-18 green conifer trees on connectivity/diversity lands per acres will be retained.

Hazardous Materials – Anything that poses a substantive present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) – A team of resource specialists organized by agencies to prepare environmental documents.

Land Use Allocations (LUA) – Allocations that define allowable uses/activities, restricted uses/activities, and prohibited uses/activities. They may be expressed in terms of area such as acres or miles, etc. Each allocation is associated with a specific management objective.

Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) – Lands managed to maintain and restore old-growth forest conditions.

Late-Successional Forests – Forest seral stages that include mature and old growth age classes.

Matrix Lands – Federal land outside of Reserves and Special Management Areas that will be available for timber harvest at varying levels (same as GFMA).

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) – A document between agencies or sovereign nations, such as an Indian tribe, that discloses the protocol for how each party will coordinate and consult with each other relative to a particular activity or activities.

Million Board Feet (MMBF) – An expression of volume of trees harvested from timber sales, in millions of board feet.

Monitoring and Evaluation – Collection and analysis of data to evaluate the progress and effectiveness of on-the-ground actions in meeting resource management goals and objectives.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) – Law requiring all federal agencies to evaluate the impacts of proposed major Federal actions with respect to their significance on the human environment.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) – An act to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the nation, and for other purposes. This act extends the policy in the Historic Sites Act to include State and local as well as national significance, expands the National Register of Historic Places, and establishes the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Officers, and a preservation grants-in-aid program.

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) – A Federal agency that helps private landowners correct resource problems occurring on their land.

Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) – The plan for management of Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management late-successional and old-growth forest lands within the range of the northern spotted owl.

Noxious Plant/Weed – A plant designated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, or state or local weed board, as being injurious to public health, recreation, wildlife, or any public or private property.

O&C Lands (O&C) – Public lands granted to the Oregon and California Railroad Company, and subsequently revested to the United States, that are managed by the Bureau of Land Management under the authority of the O&C Lands Act.

Offered Volume – Any timber offered for sale during the year by auction or negotiated sales, including modifications to contracts.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) – Any motorized track or wheeled vehicle designed for cross-country travel over natural terrain. The term "Off Highway Vehicle" will be used in place of the term "Off Road Vehicle" to comply with the purposes of Executive Orders 11644 and 11989. The definition for both terms is the same.

Open: Designated areas and trails where Off Highway Vehicles may be operated subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343.

Limited: Designated areas and trails where Off Highway Vehicles are subject to restrictions limiting the number or types of vehicles, date, and time of use; limited to existing or designated roads and trails.

Closed: Areas and trails where the use of Off Highway Vehicles is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use is allowed.

Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) – A branch of Oregon State Government with responsibilities for agricultural activities, noxious weed management, and native plant conservation.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) – A department of Oregon State government with responsibilities to oversee the state's environmental laws.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) – A branch of Oregon State Government with responsibilities for managing wildlife populations on federal and state lands.

Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) – An area that contains unusual natural characteristics and is managed primarily for educational and recreational purposes.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORV) – Values among those listed in Section 1(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: "scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values . . . ." Other similar values that may be considered include ecological, biological or botanical, paleontological, hydrological, scientific, or research.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) – Federal payments to local governments to offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable Federal lands within their boundaries. BLM is responsible for calculating the payments according to formulas established by law and distributing the funds appropriated by Congress.

Precommmercial Thinning (PCT) – The practice of removing some of the trees less than merchantable size from a stand so that remaining trees will grow faster.

Prescribed Fire – A fire burning under specified conditions that will accomplish certain planned objectives.

Probable Sale Quantity (PSQ) – Probable Sale Quantity estimates the allowable harvest levels for the various alternatives that could be maintained without decline over the long-term if the schedule of harvests and regeneration were followed. "Allowable" was changed to "probable" to reflect uncertainty in the calculations for some alternatives in the NFP. Probable Sale Quantity (PSQ) is otherwise comparable to Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ). However, Probable Sale Quantity does not reflect a commitment to a specific cut level. Probable Sale Quantity includes only scheduled or regulated yields and does not include "other wood" or volume of cull and other products that are not normally part of Allowable Sale Quantity calculations.

Projected Acres – These "modeled" age class acres are estimates derived from modeling various silvicultural prescriptions for regeneration, commercial thinning and density management harvest. Modeled age class acre projections may or may not correspond to "Offered" or "Harvested" age class acres at a given point in the decade. Additional age classes are scheduled for regeneration, commercial thinning and density management harvest at other points in the decade.

Protection Buffer Species – Species designated in the Northwest Forest Plan that provides for specific management of known sites for these species, and, in many cases, requires surveys prior to ground disturbing activities.

Regeneration Harvest – Timber harvest with the objective of opening a forest stand enough to regenerate desired tree species.

Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) – The main function of this office is to provide staff work and support to the Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC) so the standards and guidelines in the forest management plan can be successfully implemented.

Regional Interagency Executive Committee (RIEC) – This group serves as the senior regional entity to assure the prompt, coordinated, and successful implementation of the forest management plan standards and guidelines at the regional level.

Research Natural Area (RNA) – An area that contains natural resource values of scientific interest and is managed primarily for research and educational purposes.

Resource Management Plan (RMP) – A land use plan prepared by the BLM under current regulations in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Right-of-Way (R/W) – A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of public lands for specified purposes, such as pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, and the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

Riparian Reserve (RR) – Riparian Reserves are portions of watersheds where riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis and where special standards and guidelines apply. Riparian Reserves occur at the margins of standing and flowing water, intermittent stream channels and ephemeral ponds, and wetlands.

Rural Interface Areas (RIA) – Areas where BLM administered lands are adjacent to or intermingled with privately owned lands zoned for 1 to 20-acre lots or that already have residential development.

Seral Stages – The series of relatively transitory plant communities (West-side Oregon Forest Communities) that develop during ecological succession from bare ground to the climax stage. There are five stages:

Early Seral Stage – The period from disturbance to crown closure of conifer stands usually occurring from 0-15 years. Grass, herbs, or brush are plentiful.

Mid Seral Stage – The period in the life of a forest stand from crown closure to ages 15-40. Due to stand density, brush, grass, or herbs rapidly decrease in the stand. Hiding cover may be present.

Late Seral Stage – The period in the life of a forest stand from first merchantability to culmination of Mean Annual Increment. This is under a regime including commercial thinning, or to 100 years of age, depending on wildlife habitat needs. During this period, stand diversity is minimal, except that conifer mortality rates will be fairly rapid. Hiding and thermal cover may be present. Forage is minimal.

Mature Seral Stage – The period in the life of a forest stand from Culmination of Mean Annual Increment to an old growth stage or to 200 years. This is a time of gradually increasing stand diversity. Hiding cover, thermal cover, and some forage may be present.

Old Growth – This stage constitutes the potential plant community capable of existing on a site given the frequency of natural disturbance events. For forest communities, this stage exists from approximately age 200 until when stand replacement occurs and secondary succession begins again. Depending on fire frequency and intensity, old growth forests may have different structures, species composition, and age distributions. In forests with longer periods between natural disturbance, the forest structure will be more even-aged at late mature or early old growth stages.

Short-Term – The period of time during which the RMP will be implemented; assumed to be 10 years.

Silvicultural Prescription – A professional plan for controlling the establishment, composition, constitution, and growth of forests.

Site Preparation – Any action taken in conjunction with a reforestation effort (natural or artificial) to create an environment that is favorable for survival of suitable trees during the first growing season. This environment can be created by altering ground cover, soil, or microsite conditions, using biological, mechanical, or manual clearing, prescribed burns, herbicides or a combination of methods.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) – Area having commitment to provide specific recreation activity and experience opportunities. These areas usually require high level of recreation investment and/or management. Include, but not limited to, recreation sites.

Special Status Species – Plant or animal species falling into any one of the following Federal, BLM, or State status categories:

FEDERAL STATUS (USFWS)

Endangered – Any species defined through the Endangered Species Act as being in danger of becoming extinct within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range. Listings are published in the Federal Register.

Threatened - Any plant or animal species defined under the Endangered Species Act as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Listings are published in the Federal Register.

Listed Endangered (LE) - Taxa listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) as Endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), or by the Departments of Agriculture (ODA) and Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) of the state of Oregon under the Oregon Endangered Species Act of 1987 (OESA).

Listed Threatened (LT) - Taxa listed by the USFWS, NMFS, ODA, or ODFW as Threatened.

Proposed Endangered (PE) - Taxa proposed by the USFWS or NMFS to be listed as Endangered under the ESA or by ODFW or ODA under the OESA.

Proposed Threatened (PT) - Taxa proposed by the USFWS or NMFS to be listed as Threatened under the ESA or by ODFW or ODA under the OESA.

Candidate (C) - Taxa for which NMFS or USFWS have sufficient information to support a proposal to list under the ESA, or which is a candidate for listing by the ODA under the OESA. There are two categories of primary concern to BLM:

Category 1 - Taxa for which the USFWS has substantial information on hand to support proposing the species for listing as threatened or endangered. Listing proposals are either being prepared or have been delayed by higher priority listing work.
Category 2 - Taxa for which the USFWS has information to indicate that listing is possibly appropriate. Additional information is being collected.

Species of Concern (SoC) - Former C2 candidates which need additional information in order to propose as Threatened or Endangered under the ESA. These are species which USFWS is reviewing for consideration as Candidates for listing under the ESA.

BUREAU STATUS (BLM)
Bureau Sensitive (BS) - According to the definition in the Bureau 6840 policy, BS designation includes species that could easily become endangered or extinct in a state. They are restricted in range and have natural or human-caused threats to survival. BS species are not FE, FT, FPE, FPT, FC, SE, or ST, but are eligible for federal or state listing or candidate status. BS species are designated by the State Director and are tiered to the state fish/wildlife/botanical agencies' or ONHP designations. BS species that are Oregon state Critical - animals and Candidates - plants, Washington state Sensitive - animals and Threatened and Endangered - plants, or ONHP List 1 are considered BS species.

Bureau Assessment (BA) - Bureau Assessment is category that pertains to OR/WA BLM only per the OR/WA BLM 6840 policy. Plant and wildlife species which are not presently eligible for official federal or state status but are of concern in Oregon or Washington may, at a minimum, need protection or mitigation in BLM activities. These species will be considered as a level of special status species separate from BS, and are referred to as BA species.

Bureau Tracking (BT) - Bureau Tracking is a status that pertains to OR/WA BLM only per the BLM OR/WA 6840 policy. To enable an early warning for species which may become of concern in the future, districts are encouraged to collect occurrence data on species for which more information is needed to determine status within the state or which no longer need active management. Until status of such species changes to federal or state listed or proposed, FC, BS or BA species, BT will not be considered as special status species for management purposes.

OREGON NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM STATUS (ONHP)
List 1 contains taxa that are threatened with extinction or presumed to be extinct throughout their entire range.

List 2 contains taxa that are threatened with extirpation or presumed to be extirpated from the state of Oregon. These are often peripheral or disjunct species which are of concern when considering species diversity within Oregon's borders. They can be very significant when protecting the genetic diversity of a taxon. ONHP regards extreme rarity as a significant threat and has included species which are very rare in Oregon on this list.

List 3 contains species for which more information is needed before status can be determined, but which may be threatened or endangered in Oregon or throughout their range.

List 4 contains taxa which are of conservation concern but are not currently threatened or endangered. This includes taxa which are very rare but are currently secure, as well as taxa which are declining in numbers or habitat but are still too common to be proposed as threatened or endangered. While these taxa currently may not need the same active management attention as threatened or endangered taxa, they do require continued monitoring.

Survey and Manage (S&M) – As outlined in the Northwest Forest Plan, the survey and manage standards and guidelines; provide benefits to old-growth associated species, which are considered to be at risk even after establishment of mapped and unmapped Late-Successional reserves.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – A tool for implementing State water quality standards. It is based on the relationship between pollution sources and in-stream water quality standards. The TMDL establishes allowable pollutant loadings or other quantifiable parameters (such as temperature) for a water body and thereby provides the basis for States to establish water quality-based controls.

Transportation Management Plan (TMP) – The transportation plan developed for a specific area or by a specific agency that provides how and what kinds of vehicles are allowed in that area.

Unmapped Late Successional Reserves (UMLSR) – a small block of forest approximately 100 acres in size designated around known spotted owl activity centers located on lands in the matrix. UMLSRs were established under the direction of the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP), but are not displayed on regional maps in the NFP. The objective for these areas is to protect and restore conditions for a variety of late successional and old growth dependent species.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – That branch of the Federal Government with responsibility for enforcing the Endangered Species Act and managing the network of National Wildlife Refuge System Lands.

United States Forest Service (USFS) – An agency within the Federal Department of Agriculture with responsibility for management of the Federal National Forests.

Visual Resource Management (VRM) – The inventory and planning actions to identify visual values and establish objectives for managing those values, and the management actions to achieve visual management objectives.

Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) – Plans required by the State of Oregon for management of rivers and tributaries to assure that total maximum daily loads are not exceeded.

Watershed Council – Watershed councils are locally organized, voluntary, non-regulatory groups established to improve the condition of watersheds in their local area. The 1995 Oregon Legislature unanimously passed House Bill 3441 providing guidance in establishing watershed councils but making it clear that formation of a council is a local government decision, with no state approval required. Watershed councils are required to represent the interests in the basin and be balanced in their makeup. Watershed councils offer local residents the opportunity to independently evaluate watershed conditions and identify opportunities to restore or enhance the conditions. Through the councils, partnerships between residents, local, state and federal agency staff and other groups can be developed.

Wild and Scenic River System – A National system of rivers or river segments that have been designated by Congress and the President as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Public Law 90-542, 1968). Each designated river is classified as one of the following:

Wild River – A river or section of a river free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. Designated wild as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Scenic River – A river or section of a river free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and undeveloped but accessible in places by roads. Designated scenic as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Recreational River – A river or section of a river readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along its shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment of diversion in the past. Designated recreational as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA) – Public land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management that has been studied for wilderness character and is currently in an interim management status awaiting official wilderness designation or release from WSA status by Congress.

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